SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1878.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Friday in the Secretariae. His Excellency the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, presided, and there were also present the Honourables J. Gibbs, L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., the Advocate-General (Mr. Marriott), E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Colonel W. C. Anderson, W. Lang, and Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.

THE PRESIDENCY ABKARI BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—I have next to propose certain amendments of the general Presidency Abkari Bill, No. 3 of 1877. I beg to move that Section XI. be amended as follows :—That in lines 7 and 8, the words "any liquor or intoxicating drug" be substituted for "toddy or of any spirituous liquor ;" that in line 13 the words "any liquor or intoxicating drug" be substituted for "toddy or of any spirituous liquor ;" and that the following paragraph be added to the section—"provided further that it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council or for the Governor of Bombay in Council to exempt any liquor or intoxicating drug from any duty to which the same may be liable under either of the said sections, or under any of the other provisions of this Act." Mr. Ashburner said the first two amendments were unimportant, but would bring the wording of the section into harmony with the rest of the Bill. The object of the proposed addition to the section was to avoid a conflict between this Abkari Bill and the Customs Act.

The amendments were adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay said he had to propose an amendment to section 15., of which he had not time to give notice. It was an amendment which his hon. and learned friend Mr. Mandlik was going to move, and as Mr. Mandlik was not able to be present, he would ask His Excellency's permission to move it. The amendment was that, line 4 of this section, "no toddy shall be drawn from any tree," be omitted. Mr. Rogay quoted a passage from the "Wealth of Nations" to show that in England the excise laws applied only to liquor offered for sale, and not to liquor consumed by the manufacturers. He thought a man had a right to draw toddy from his own tree for his own consumption without being taxed.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If the owner will promise to drink all the toddy drawn from a tree I do not suppose there would be any objection. But I do not think he would drink it all, and of course what remained would ferment and become spirits. The adoption of this amendment, I think, would lead to great inconvenience.

The Hon. Advocate-General was understood to say that the provision contained in this section was necessary for the protection of the Imperial revenue.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft opposed the amendment because it cut distinctly at the root of the whole Bill. Unless a strict supervision could be kept over every tree that was to be taxed, illicit consumption of toddy and spirituous liquors would be entirely beyond control, and the whole purpose of passing this Bill would be set at nought. Therefore, he hoped that the Council would throw out the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner wished to add nothing to what had already been said by the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft and [illegible] vote, and was lost.

[illegible] ed that in section 23., [illegible] are tapped without [illegible] him." The hon. mover said this [illegible] ding of the section, and made clear what w[illegible]t.

The amendment was [illegible]

It was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, that the following be substituted for section 24., viz :—"When any duty is recovered under the last preceding section from the owner of the trees, he shall be entitled to assistance in recovering the same from the holder of the licence under the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to the recovery by superior landholders of their dues from their tenants ;" and that in section 28., lines 16 and 18, for the words "liquor other than unfermented toddy or English or foreign wines, beer, and spirits," the following words be substituted ; "country liquor other than unfermented toddy."

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner also moved that the following sections be added to the Bill, after section 29., viz :—

"29 A. All or any of the duties leviable under this Act in any local area may, with the sanction of Government, be farmed, subject to such payment and on such other conditions as Government shall prescribe.

"29 B. When any amount is due to any such farmer from such farmer's licence in respect of a licence, or to any farmer of the right of drawing toddy from any person who has drawn toddy from any toddy-producing tree, such farmer may apply to the Collector to recover such amount on his behalf ; and the Collector may, in his discretion, recover such amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue and shall pay any amount so recovered to the applicant :

"Provided that the execution of any process issued by the Collector for the recovery of such amount shall be stayed if the person from whom it is sought to recover the same institutes a suit in the Civil Court to try the demand of the farmer and furnishes security to the satisfaction of the Collector for the payment of the amount which the Court may adjudge to be due from him to such farmer :

"Provided also that nothing contained in this section or done thereunder shall affect the right of any such farmer to recover by suit in the Civil Court or otherwise any amount due to him from any such person as aforesaid.

"29 C. When any person in compliance with any provision of this Act, or with any rule made hereunder, gives any bond for the performance of any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 74, and upon breach of the condition of such bond by him, the whole sum named therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land- revenue."

Mr. Ashburner said the object of the first additional section was to take advantage of the experience of the local liquor contractors, who, being up to all the tricks of the trade, would be able to counteract the manœuvres of the smugglers. The second additional section would tend to prevent litigation, and to enable the farmer to recover by summary process what he would otherwise have to recover through a Civil Court. The third additional section which he had proposed required no remark.

The Hon. Advocate-General called attention to the fact that the proposed section 29 C, as framed, might conflict with the Indian Contract Act, which was an Act of the superior Government. He did not think there was any necessity to refer to that Act at all in this section.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—Do I understand you to say that there would be conflict.

The Hon. Advocate-General—There might be, and I think it is always well to avoid the chance of any such collision.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner proposed, as the Bill could not be finally passed at the present meeting to restrict his motion to sections 29A and 29B, and to allow 29C to stand over for consideration by the Hon. Advocate-General.

Sections 29A and 29B were accordingly adopted, and the consideration of 29C was postponed.

It was further resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner,—

"That in section 32, line 10, after the word 'acting' the words 'with his express or implied permission' be inserted.

"That the following be substituted for Section 34 of the Bill, viz ;—

"34. All duties, taxes, fines and fees leviable under any of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or of any licence, permit, or pass issued under it, and all amounts due from any farmer under this Act may be recovered from the person primarily liable to pay the same, or from his surety (if any) as if they were arrears of land-revenue."

"That in section 43, line 21, after the word 'drug' the word 'or' be added.

"That in section 45, line 26, after the word 'distillery' the word 'or' be added.

"That the words 'if any' in line 29 of section 54 be struck out.

"That the word 'and' in line 43 and the word 'then' in line 45 of section 63 be struck out."

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—I have to propose an amendment to this Bill—a most important amendment. I do not know whether hon. members have received copies of a letter addressed by the Chairman of the Corporation to Government with regard to the repeal of Act IX. of 1867——

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—that subject is under consideration of the Executive Government, and affords the very reason why the Bill cannot be passed through the third reading to day. We intend to insert a provision guaranteeing to the Corporation all the rights and privileges they enjoy under Act IX. of 1867. If you will wait a few days, you will find that your wishes have been anticipated.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay—Then I shall be glad to postpone my amendment. I did not know that.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs moved that the following para. be substituted for the second para. of section 1 of the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill, No. VI. of 1877, viz., "so much of this Act as relates to any rate or tax leviable by the Corporation, other than town duties, shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st January 1878 ; the rest of this Act shall come into force on the passing thereof." Mr. Gibbs said that the amendment was necessary so that the Corporation might get out their returns and assessment lists correctly.

The amendment was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs next proposed that the words "or to mounted officers of volunteer corps" should be struck out from lines 34 and 35 of section 33. These cases were already provided for in section 25 of Act XX. of 1869, the Volunteer Act, in which it was provided that every mounted officer of volunteers may keeps one horse without paying municipal or other tax.

The amendment was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Lang moved the following amendments to section 120, viz :—

"That after the words 'Town Council' in the sixth line, the words 'and of Government' be inserted.

"That for the words 'within six months' in the eighth line the words 'within two years' be substituted.

"That the words 'or in the case of timber twelve months' be omitted.

"That for the word 'five' in the last line the word 'ten' be substituted.

"That the following words be added to the section :—

"'Refunds amounting in all to rupees two or upwards shall be claimable on goods whether of the same or different descriptions exported on the same date or on different dates during one month from date of first exportation and whether consigned to the same or different persons or places.'"

Mr. Lang said the reason for the first of these amendments was that the municipality had not shown themselves very ready to follow the instructions laid down by the Government of India regarding the assessment and levying of town duties ; nor had the local Government had been very careful hitherto to see that the instructions of the Government of India were carried out, and though he hoped the reiterated instructions of the Government of India would cause the local Government to give greater attention to the matter, the insertion of this provision in the Act would be a safeguard and enable the Government to interfere. The second amendment was to carry out the principle that people who imported goods and paid town duties should have every facility granted them to obtain refunds. A great many people who imported goods into Bombay were not able to sell them within six months, and it was unfair that they should suffer in consequence. The amendment regarding timber was in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Pedder on the subject. He thought it was right that they should exclude everything at all objectionable in the way of town duties, and he intended to move subsequently that timber be omitted altogether from the schedule. He did not think it was necessary for him to recapitulate all the arguments on the matter, because they were fully stated in the letter which the Chamber of Commerce had sent to Government. With regard to the fourth amendment, he thought the amount of Rs. 5 was very excessive, and would prevent refunds being obtained on many articles altogether unless they were bought and sent out of Bombay in large quantities. For instance, wines and spirits paid about 4 annas a gallon, and there would have to be sent up-country a very large number of cases before the sender could get a refund to the amount of five rupees. He might mention that the Government of India, in one of their letters on the subject of municipal taxation referred to this very question of the minimum rate at which refunds should be granted and instanced the Municipalities of the Central Provinces. From enquiries since made he found from a letter received from Mr. Neill, Assistant Secretary, that the minimum refund in the Central Provinces had been generally fixed at Rs. 2, and in only a few cases, on special grounds, at Rs. 5. The general principle was Rs. 2, and he thought that Bombay should adopt the same principle as the Central Provinces, which had been approved by the Government of India. Their object should be to give all the refunds they could. If the municipal revenue suffered, it was for the Municipality to find out some more equitable means of taxation to make up the loss.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I am strongly opposed to this motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, and especially to the proposal to lower the amount for which refunds shall be given from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2. Thanks to the enlightened views of the Town Council and the Municipal Corporation, the town duties are now levied in our city in such a manner that it cannot be said that they operate as transit duties. The Town Council has done everything in its power to meet the views of the Chamber of Commerce, and on the suggestion of Mr. Pedder made rules by which the levy of the town duties has been almost entirely divested of its objectionable features. I will quote figures to show the extent to which we have gone. The annual gross collections on account of town duties vary from six to eight lacs of rupees, while the refunds in each of the last seven years have increased as follows :—1870—Rs. 15,316, 1871—Rs. 42,232, 1872—Rs. 51,436, 1873—Rs. 54,397, 1874—Rs. 1,00 316, 1875—Rs. 1,45,488, 1876—Rs. 1,90,770, and 1877—Rs. 2,04,965. Now, if we were to accept the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, the revenue of the Municipality from town duties will be so much reduced as to render it necessary to find other sources of income to make up the heavy lose. At a time when the Corporation has resolved upon carrying out a drainage scheme for the city, when a considerable addition to its already heavy liabilities is almost immediately expected, it would be most inexpedient, if not unwise, to do anything which is likely to reduce its income. The city is already heavily taxed for municipal purposes, and further taxation in any shape will be something like the proverbial last straw which breaks the camel's back. The Select Committee has already reduced the limit of refunds to Rs. 5, and in my opinion it would be very injudicious to go any lower. I may add that the municipal rules in respect of these refunds are more liberal than those of Government in respect to Customs duties. The Government refund on goods re-exported is only seven-eighths of the duty paid, whereas the Municipality refunds the whole of the amount and takes nothing for all the advantages and protection which such goods enjoy during the long time they remain in this city before they are re-exported.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said he was aware that Mr. Dosabhoy had devoted a great deal of time and trouble to the consideration of this matter, and he was glad he had taken the opportunity to speak as he had done. The letter of the Chamber of Commerce was, he was informed, very carefully considered by the Town Council, connected with which, as was well known, there were many gentlemen whose

views are very much, if not entirely, in accordance with those of the Chamber of Commerce. The reason why the Select Committee did not make any of the alterations which might have been suggested, was that the Town Council did not recommend any such alterations, he believed because they considered they were not necessary, and that some of them, if not all, would be calculated to entail a very great amount of additional labour and cost without very much advantage being obtained. It was on these grounds that the Select Committee came to the conclusion that the Town Council had acted wisely in not recommending any of the alterations which were now proposed. He might add to what Mr. Dosabhoy had said that he thought to liken Bombay to the Central Provinces was hardly fair. The amount of wines and spirits that came within the jurisdiction of Municipalities in the Central Provinces must be, comparatively speaking, extremely small, while the consumption of Bombay was decidedly very much larger than in those places. He did not think the argument was a good one. The Select Committee, after very careful consideration, had fixed the limit at Rs. 5, which he believed was just half what it was under the present law. He was not able to accept the proposals of the Hon. Mr. Lang with regard to that, nor with regard to the other amendments he had proposed. As far as timber was concerned, the Select Committee were of opinion that, considering the enormous quantity of timber used in Bombay, there was no necessity for making the exception as regards that which had been suggested. With regard to the first amendment moved by Mr. Lang, viz., that the word "and of Government" be inserted in the 6th line, he had no objection to that being adopted. He did not suppose that any differences of opinion were likely to arise between the Town Council and Government on the point; and if it would be a satisfaction to the mercantile community, and as the Chamber of Commerce had recommended the insertion of the words, he did not object to their being incerted. With regard to all the other amendments, their adoption would only cause a great deal of labour and trouble, and would not be satisfactory.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, in reply, said it was quite true that any system of refunds must entail a certain amount of additional labour and trouble. But as long as town duties are collected there must be a system of refunds, and it was clearly for the Government, now that they were remodelling this system of taxation throughout the Presidency, to take care—especially in Bombay, which should set an example to other Municipalities—that the refunds should be as liberal as possible. They had the distinct orders of the Government of India to that effect. Mr. Dosabhoy had stated that great improvements had been made within the last few years. He (Mr. Lang) did not deny that improvements had been made, but that was no reason why greater improvements should not be made now. He had no doubt that it was somewhat unpleasant for the Municipality to lose some portion of its revenue, but on that point also the orders of the Government of India were perfectly distinct. I will just quote a short passage from the Government of India's letter of September 1867. They there say—"Such being the orders issued, and with such results, the Governor-General in Council would now request all local Governments and administrations to take early steps to alter octroi taxation in towns where such taxation transgresses against the acknowledged principles. Should this measure result in a serious falling off in municipal revenue, it will be for local Governments to decide whether it may not be desirable to combine direct with indirect taxation or to enhance the rates on articles of consumption." It appeared to him to be clearly laid down that this system of taxation should be as liberal as possible, and the sooner they set about making it more liberal the better. He thought there was nothing in the arguments of the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy or the Hon. Mr. Gibbs to show that it was not most desirable and in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, that town duties should be refunded when goods are exported from Bombay. As to its being unfair to liken Bombay to the small towns of the Central Provinces, he thought that Bombay should set a good example to other Municipalities and be in advance of them. Up-country Municipalities had not the same amount of popular representation that the Bombay Municipality had; in fact, most of them consisted almost entirely of Government officials or of Government nominees, and the independent members had no opportunity of making their views known, or of carrying them out. He had had experience of the Kurrachee Municipality for years, and he knew that in this respect they were very much behind Bombay; and he knew that unless liberal measures as regards refunds were inaugurated in Bombay, there was much less probability of their ever being adopted by up-country municipalities.

The amendments were then put to the vote. The first was carried, and the remainder were all lost.

The Hon Mr. Lang further moved—

"That the words 'timber excluding railway sleepers —2½ per cent. on market value' be struck out from Schedule B."

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I oppose this amendment. Considering the very large amount of timber consumed in Bombay, particularly owing to the way in which the native builders build their houses, it seems to me a most proper article for municipal revenue to be levied on.

The Hon. Mr. Lang—I may mention that this was one of Mr. Pedder's recommendations when he was Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, because the duty on timber practically amounts to a tax on contractors in Bombay. When timber is cut up for contractors' work, and is afterwards exported, it is quite impossible to obtain any refund on it.

The amendment was lost.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE REVENUE CODE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner moved—"That in line 2 of section 84 for the words 'what revenue officers' the words 'that such revenue officers as it deems fit' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner further moved—"That the following words and paragraphs be added at the end of the first part of section 288 of the Bill, after the words 'relating thereto':—

"'But the provisions of the said chapter shall be applicable to—

'(*a*)—all unalienated lands situated within the limits of an alienated village,

'(*b*)—Villages of which a definite share is alienated, but of which the remaining share is unalienated,

'(*c*)—Alienated villages the holders of which are entitled to a certain amount of the revenue, but of which the excess, if any, above such amount belongs to Government'."

Mr. Ashburner said that according to the Survey Act, the survey could only be introduced into certain inam villages with the consent of the inamdar, and it happened that in certain parts of the Presidency there are inamdars who hold a rent charge on the revenue of a village. For instance, a certain inamdar might hold a rent charge of, say, Rs. 150 on the revenues of a village, and provided that, and if the revenue did not exceed that sum he would naturally object to the survey to ascertain exactly what he did obtain from the village. The object of this amendment was to enable Government to survey any village with or without the inamdar's consent.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay opposed the amendment on the ground that he did not think any change in this respect ought to be made.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—The first case in which an amendment is proposed is to provide for cases in which while the entire village is recorded as an inam village, yet Government hold certain defined lands within the limits of the village which are entirely excluded from the Inamdars' authority and are managed solely by Government. The amendment merely authorizes the survey of these Government lands—a measure which cannot affect or injure the inamdar in any way. The second amendment is very similar in effect to the first, as it provides merely for the survey of a definite share of a village, that definite share being held by Government, while the inam land is recorded and held as inam.

The amendment was carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, it was resolved that the last 22 words of the same section should be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said he had some important amendments to move to that part of the code containing the old Watandari Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said there was a distinct understanding, when the Code was introduced, that no alteration should be made in codifying the Watandari Act. The only way of amending it would be to have a conference of Commissioners and Collectors interested in the matter, and if it was decided to amend the Act, the amendments should be made by a separate measure.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said he objected very strongly to any more conferences. They had had nothing but conferences on the Watandari Bill for years past.

The question then dropped and, on the notion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

H. E. the President adjourned the Council *sine die*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Times* remarks that it may at once be said that nothing more satisfactory to the country with respect to the immediate course of public affairs could well have occurred than the declarations which were yesterday made in the Queen's Speech, as well as by the ministerial leaders in the two Houses of Parliament. Opinion must, indeed, be reserved with respect to the ultimate policy and leading principles of the Ministry; but all that the country will care to notice at the present movement is that the alarms which have recently been raised respecting the possibility of a warlike policy being adopted by the British Government may now be finally dismissed. The declarations of the Queen's Speech must henceforth be taken as the starting point of all future discussions respecting British policy. Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote could add nothing to these solemn assurances; but it was none the less satisfactory to listen to the admirable air of injured innocence with which the Prime Minister repelled the very suspicion of the slightest tendency, either in himself or in any other member of the Cabinet, to depart by a hair's breath from the policy of the Royal Speech. The meeting of Parliament has in this respect, at all events, finally dissipated a grave anxiety, and the Government have established a solid claim to the confidence and support of the country in dealing with the present phase of the Eastern Question. Her Majesty stated that, in some conceivable contingencies she might feel it necessary to appeal to Parliament for an augmentation of our military and naval force; and if this appeal had been actually made it would have given just occasion for very uncomfortable apprehensions. But as it has not been made, it seems to follow that we may safely conclude that no real anxiety is entertained lest Russia should neglect the dictates of prudence; since, otherwise, it would clearly be rash to postpone the contemplated increase to our forces until the moment of danger arrivee. On the whole, therefore, the country may derive from yesterday's debate the conclusion that its interests are not menaced, that the Government is in accord with public opinion in respect to the duty and position of England, and that, so far, Parliament has only been called together to prove that there was no very urgent need for summoning it.

The *Morning Post* maintains that the central point of the debates in both Houses yesterday was the paragraph in the Queen's Speech in which her Majesty, admitting that so far as the war has proceeded neither of the belligerents has infringed the conditions on which the neutrality of this country is founded, and observing that so long as those conditions are not infringed her attitude will continue the same, looks to the possibility that a time may come when they will not be respected. The statements of the Prime Minister and Lord Salisbury reduce the question now before Parliament to a plain issue. All that is possible to be done to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the Eastern Question the Government will do. But if it is impossible to put an end to the war without prejudice to the great interests which England has in that settlement, the Government will ask the aid of Parliament to maintain them by force.

The *Daily Telegraph* holds that no Prime Minister of England ever spoke in the presence of national perils with a more becoming dignity and resolution than did Lord Beaconsfield yesterday. The speech of Lord Beaconsfield rose to the true height of the situation in being inspired by nothing except the welfare of this realm and the maintenance of its influence in the world. The explanations of policy and intention given yesterday evening are incomplete, precisely because the negociations now proceeding are unfinished. Prince Gortschakoff has managed to keep the Russian terms unknown down to and beyond the opening of Parliament. The consequence is that her Majesty's Government are compelled to keep unknown that portion of their counsels and purposes which depends upon the demands of Russia; but much is already gained by having the Legislature at hand and in session.

The *Daily News* says Lord Beaconsfield was in what his admirers would probably call his finest vein. He was grandiloquent; he was historical after his own way of dealing with history; he was heroic, he was prophetic; but he did not condescend to any particular explanations of any policy the Government may have in view. Indeed, one can hardly imagine anything less satisfactory than the debate would have been, so far as ministerial explanations were concerned, if there had not some clearer and more practical utterances to instruct it. The House of Lords were left in ignorance of everything they must have specially desired to know. As the Queen's Speech, it meant anything; and from Sir Stafford Northcote's explanation it would appear that the House of Commons has been called together three weeks earlier than usual to be told that there was really no reason why it should meet before the customary date. The declaration is inconsequent, but it is satisfactory.

The *Standard* observes that nothing could be less sensational than the declaration which the representatives of the Government had to make last night to the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply to Lord Hartington, if it stood alone and apart from the fuller and more decided statements which were made about the same time in the House of Lords, would hardly be considered so satisfactory by the country as it was by Mr. Gladstone. It must be admitted that the speeches of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury last evening leave little to be desired regarding the reasons for the early summoning of Parliament. Taken altogether, the discussion in the House of Lords, though less useful than it might have been, will be read with satisfaction throughout the country. It was not to be anticipated, indeed, that the leader of the Opposition, who so lately had himself been Foreign Secretary, should threaten to resist a proposal which the responsible Ministers of the Crown felt bound to make. But it is worth observing that even such a partisan as the Duke of Argyll did not seriously call in question the necessity of increasing the army and navy, and that he distinctly admitted that the questions respecting Constantinople and the Dardanelles can be settled only with the concurrence of Europe.

LORD BEACONSFIELD IN INDIA.

(*Spectator.*)

The creation of a new Imperial Order of the Crown of India restricted to women might be passed over as a rather foolish "fad" with which it pleases a popular Sovereign to amuse herself, just as one passes over a friend's mania for blue china or smoke-coloured carpets, but that it is symptomatic of a policy which is both bad and dangerous, the policy of turning government in India into a melodrama. Lord Beaconsfield has never ceased to be "the wondrous boy who wrote 'Alroy,'" the semi-poetic romance which his admirers have agreed to forget, and which most Englishmen despise, but which seems to men who know Asia as full of his special genius as it is of second-rate pantomimic effects. His imagination is not excited by England the "weary Titan," or [redacted] shop of the world," [redacted] of nations," but by [redacted] a stage Empress i[redacted] his objects is to make [redacted] world as to himself. [redacted] her Majesty to declare [redacted] of India, and persisted in that advice, [redacted] of all true Englishmen. It is for this that he now advises her Majesty, contrary to the tacit understanding arrived at in Parliament, to sign commissions "R. and I.," "Regina et Imperatrix;" and for this that he approves or suggests those huge pageants in India which contrast so grotesquely with the sober or painful realities of the hour there, with an embarrassed Treasury and heavier taxation, and the official recognition of a cycle of famine. It is for this that he is making of the Anglo-Indians a sort of decorated [redacted] till, if the present system goes on, the wearer of a star or a man with a handle to his name will be considered presumptively, in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary, to have lived in India. Not content with the Order of the Star of India, which was just getting old enough and full enough to be respected, he advises her Majesty to create a new one, with the mouth-filling designation of 'The Order of the Empire," and to distribute its honours by fifties at a time, besides making them the *ex officio* right of members of the Viceroy's Council, and it is this which has induced him to recommend the decree of Saturday, creating an Order for Women, which is hopelessly at variance with every Indian tradition, and unless we mistake her people altogether, with many of their deepest sentiments of honour. A Queen Regnant may exist in India, and when she exists she is practically released from the duty of seclusion, which is overridden by the highe

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duty of governing well ; but the pride of an Indian Prince is that his women should remain hidden, should never be mentioned, should never be paraded before the public in any way whatever. Lord Beaconsfield has disregarded this feeling, has gazetted in London the names of the highest Indian ladies, and has recommended the creation of an Order the effect of which is positively grotesque, which includes the Princesses, some of the great ladies of the Court, Mussulman and Hindoo ladies, whom a considerate Indian editor would not so much as name in his paper, however honorifically, for fear of the pain he would give, and who are protected by a custom as strong as law from even appearing as witnesses ; and a number of ladies who happen to be the wives of men who are administering Indian provinces, not one of whom has, we believe, any other special claim on India than that she has done the Empire the honour of residing in it. The distinction refused to Florence Nightingale—for whom, though not by whom, it was asked—and never suggested for women like Mary Carpenter, is granted wholesale to the members of a caste which has not of necessity done anything except live, the caste meaning of the grant being accentuated by the careful exclusion of every distinguished soldier's name. The wives of Indian Civil Administrators are for no reason, except that they reside temporarily in Asia, distinguished, so far as the Court can do it, above all the scores of English ladies of equal rank and the hundreds who have done greater service to the kingdom and mankind.

We do not object, if the Queen pleases by this multiplication of Orders and decorations to throw away one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the Crown ; but we do object very strongly to the assumption which pervades all these ceremonial displays,—that the Indian dependency is the main object of the care of the Crown, that there is a second pivot of Imperial interest in Calcutta, that the policy of Great Britain is to be regulated not by solicitude for the welfare of Indians, but with a primary view to their interest and glorification. That is the tone which the Court, under Lord Beaconsfield's counsel, is setting, and it is a tone which, for a hundred reasons, is most impolitic and injurious. It is a tone which every day makes some fresh statesman ask himself whether, after all, it is so good that India and England should be fettered together, whether the burden is not equal to the gain, whether Imperialism may not before long infect our domestic politics, whether the freedom of England's policy may not in the end be hampered by a Court view of India's necessities. It is no light thing and no pleasant thing for Englishmen to be told every day that they must not do what they think right or wise, or even profitable, because if they do "forty millions of their Mussulman subjects" will punish their policy and avenge their own betrayed and insulted Khalif. It is no light thing and no pleasant thing to feel that the first object of existence just now with this great and historic State is to be sure that no one shall sink a boat in an Egyptian ditch, and that she must stake her future on a war to prevent a few Cossacks from crossing Mesopotamia, lest the Princes whom we have defeated at any odds and in a century of battle should avail themselves of Cossack aid to give themselves new and far more exacting masters. And it is no light and no pleasant thing to see, though that is comparatively a trifle, that service to the kingdom is thought nothing of in comparison with service to its dependency; that the men who, by endless toil and patience and self-sacrifice make our Departments work, the soldiers who command our regiments, the sailors responsible for our huge new floating fortresses, are nobodies in the eye of the dispensers of honour, compared with the men who govern and sometimes misgovern Indian Provinces, and who for that work are paid double the highest allowances granted to the Ministers of the Crown. If that kind of thing goes on, if every other consideration is sacrificed to an imaginary necessity of conciliating Indians, who can only be conciliated by justice and rectitude, this worst of all consequences will ensue,—that Englishmen, instead of being proud of India, will weary of her, will regard her with disfavour as a rival to England, and will silently wish that the inevitable day when separation must take place should not be too long postponed. No kind of feeling, not even neglect, could be so injurious to India as that, and no state of opinion be imagined so likely to lead to a catastrophe. The first condition of our sway in India—a sway which we believe to be beneficial to Britain, to India, and to the whole world—is that the vast sacrifice it entails—a sacrifice which may be measured by the single fact that India is the one insuperable difficulty in the way of a conscription—should be made with willingness, without jealousy, with a sense of pride, and not with a sense of humiliation. The Tories are fond of saying that one Liberal exclaimed, "Perish, India!" though he said nothing of the sort ; but it is Lord Beaconsfield who, if he pursues the melodramatic policy which alone seems to have charms for his imagination, will cause Englishmen to think that the sentence was not so outrageous as they deemed.

As to the effect of all this fanfaronnade in India itself, we are too bewildered to offer an opinion. We might as well judge a picture by lime-light, or declare a cathedral nave lofty or low when lighted by a display of sixpenny rockets and twopenny roman candles. We have been accustomed to think that among the requisites for good government in India was silence ; that she was best administered by toil-worn men in black to whom a Star seemed a far-off reward, and a life of successful labour well paid by obscure competence at home ; that her Princes were dangerous nobles, tolerated because her people wished it ; that her Government should be of all Governments in the world the most efficient, the most modest, and the least distracted by the empty ambition which disturb Courts. Warren Hastings, who built the Civil Administration, never received a decoration ; Lord William Bentinck, who redressed native wrongs, would have smiled with serene Dutch contempt at the notion of being rewarded by a tawdry decoration for his wife —true, his race was as old as Holland, and had helped to liberate England, so tinsel did not impress him,—and Lord Dalhousie, who gave his Sovereign eight kingdoms, would not, to have won a ninth, have exhibited himself upon a painted elephant with Englishwomen as part of an Oriental pageant ; but they were not the servants of a novelist. We have been accustomed to think that our duty to India was our duty to her labouring millions, and not to her mushroom Princes—there is only one conspicuous Prince out of Rajpootana who is not new—that their acquiescence, secured by justice and honesty, was our first guarantee—except, indeed, the sword, whose wielders it is now etiquette to pass over silently—and this new India, this land of fireworks, and processions, and spangles, and Princes with stars, and Viceroys with dreamily poetic speeches, is to us so unknown that we hesitate even to hold, much less to pronounce, an opinion. Perhaps it is all well. Perhaps India should be governed by comedians, with parts sketched out for them by an Oriental novelist, and hear her fate from time to time in rhythmical periods, pronounced while a grand transparency goes up and decorated figurantes danceapplause ; but if so, the world is a feebler place and a worse place than the most pessimistic philosopher has as yet ventured to imagine. And if so, India does not require the services of English statesmen. Let us hand it over at once to those to whom it belongs,—to Boucicault, and Burnand, and Beverley, and the heir of Telbin's brush.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

(*The Times.*)

LORD NAPIER and Ettrick, in a letter we publish, takes, as Lord Lawrence did last week, the occupation of Quettah as his text. The interpretation put upon it by the two authorities is not quite the same. Lord Lawrence looks upon the occupation of Quettah as part of an aggressive policy, as a first step onwards in the direction of Candahar and Herat. Lord Napier declares that it is not to be so regarded, that it is simplya precautionary measure adopted with the view of keeping open the important Bholan Pass, and necessary in order to enable us to maintain our just influence beyond the Scinde frontier. It is clear, however, that he thinks just as little as Lord Lawrence does that this is the whole story. Both letters raise a comprehensive discussion about the North-Western Frontier question, and our relations to the States beyond our own borders. That these relations ought to be friendly is the common conclusion of them both, but they are very far from agreeing in what way these friendly relations are to be secured. Lord Lawrence is of opinion that we ought, as far as possible, to abstain from interference with the border States outside our own territory. We are suspected already of designs upon their independence, and they would accordingly be far from ready to give us credit for any kind purposes we might entertain towards them. In Lord Napier's view, we have already committed ourselves to a policy in many points the reverse of this. We have so far interfered already with our neighbours that we are morally bound to defend them against all unprovoked aggression from without. It is our mission, therefore, to civilise them and to make them our sure friends—a difficult task, and one in which we have not advanced far as yet, but in which Lord Napier is confident of our ultimate success. The whole debate, it will be already seen, is further complicated by miitary considerations. What is the best line of defence for India in case India should be attacked ? Is it to be found to the east or to the west of the mountain ranges of our frontier ? Are we to wait for our enemy within our own borders, or to advance to meet him something more than half way ? In either case the disposition of the independent tribes that at present separate us from him is a point of no small importance. When Russia swoops down upon our North-Western frontier, will she find the Afghan nation friendly or unfriendly to her undertaking ? Friendly, is Lord Lawrence's reply, if only we will leave the Afghans alone and not irritate them by premature military movements which they will interpret as directed against themselves. Unfriendly, says Lord Napier, but only if we are prepared to occupy their country and to assume their place as its defenders. If we will not do this, we must expect to see princes and people rush with one accord to the feet of Russia, penetrated, we presume, by a dislike of independence accompanied with a lively sense of the benefits their neighbours to the North have received at the hands of General Kauffmann and his troops.

The occupation of Quettah is a subject about which, in the absence of complete official explanation, we are unable to speak confidently. It may mean little or it may mean everything, and we may quote Lord Napier himself to show that the lighter interpretation is perfectly consistent with all we know about it at present. But unlikely—we had almost said impossible—as we hold a Russian advance upon India to be, it is clear that the near neighbourhood of Russia in Central Asia raises the question what we intend doing if she passes the Afghan border. Is Lord Napier right in assuming that we have in effect guaranteed the integrity of Afghanistan ? If so, and if Lord Mayo's line is accepted as fixing the point at which Afghan territory begins, we ought to leave no room for doubt as to the policy we intend to follow. An implied engagement binding on us in equity to defend our neighbours by mediation, if not by arms, is scarcely an arrangement which will commend itself to our sober judgment. We have had experience of our own as to the difficulties of a frontier policy, and the troubles in which we are apt to be involved in our relations with uncivilised and unsettled tribes. Russia will be no more exempt from all this than we ourselves have been. She may be the aggressor, but she may also be the aggrieved party, or, more probably than either, doubtful questions may arise, as to which it is not easy to say which side is in the right. If we forbid her to meddle with Afghanistan, we must in all fairness be prepared to forbid Afghanistan to meddle with her, and to give, if the occasion calls for it, full effect to our prohibition. It is a grave responsibility which we are thus asked to assume, and we ought not to undertake it without at least a full sense of what we are doing, and of the dangers it necessarily involves. It is worth inquiry, too, whether our restless neighbours will thank us for protecting them on such terms as we should find it necessary to impose. Lord Napier looks forward fondly to the day when Afghanistan will have become completely amenable to our influence. The present ferocity and disorder of the country represent, he thinks, only a temporary state of things. It will ask us, perhaps, to interfere in its internal quarrels, or will seek our help in establishing domestic peace. When we have once got a footing in the country, its savage independence is to melt away by contract with our superior wealth and power. He quotes the instances of Bokhara, Samarcand, and Khiva, which have all in turn been "subdued to peaceful influences," and he asks whether, with these examples before us, we need believe that Afghanistan will remain for ever the asylum of barbarism. But does he recommend us, we would ask in turn, to take the same measures for subduing Afghanistan to peaceful influences as have proved so effectual in the case of the others ? We can understand him if he does, but our past experience of such attempts as these do not incline us to agree with him. Whatever else the occupation of Quettah may or may not mean, we hope, at all events, that it does not mean this. The case of Beloochistan is much more hopeful, but it is also much less pressing. Beloochistan may be willing to admit our trooops, and to accept the benefits of our intervention in the concrete form of gifts of money and arms. On this latter point Afghanistan will, no doubt, be always found equally well disposed, but if we are to attempt to treat Candahar and Herat as we are treating Khelat and Quettah, we shall scarcely find our further friendly advances as well received as our earlier ones.

As the case stands at present, the Afghan territory is a strong barrier separating India from the new Russian acquisitions in Central Asia. It is desirable that such a country should not be actively unfriendly to us. Nor is there any need that it should be. It is our clear interest that it should keep its independence, and we can imagine circumstances in which we might be induced to give it our assistance in so doing. But we may remember, too, that it is very well able to take care of itself. We need not look back quite forty years to find very good proof of this. We scarcely think Russia will be eager to put herself in the way of learning the same lesson. As for Russian influence in Afghanistan, there is no reason why it should prevail rather than English influence. We have at least as much to offer, and under far better guarantees. The story of Russian conquests is a later one than the story of English conquests, and might with more reason rouse suspicion in Afghaistan. But to say that we should make it our endeavour to preserve a good understanding with our turbulent neighbour is quite another thing from saying that we ought to enter upon embarrassing engagements with them, and to make the integrity of their territory a *casus belli* against all assailants. Whether we should do this or not would be, in any instance, a question to be settled partly by military, partly by political considerations. These we ought to be free to follow in the direction to which our own interest might be held to point. It is satisfactory, therefore, to see on what slender grounds Lord Napier infers our obligation of defending Afghanistan in every case. We have given assistance to the country in the from of a subsidy. We have entertained the idea that we ought to make its frontier our first line of defence, and have drawn an imaginary line of demarcation accordingly, and have given notice about it to the Russan Government. This is positively all, and even of this, as Lord Napier admits, the significance has been partially impaired by Parliamentary explanation or evasion. It is hard to see that any equities have been created by it binding upon the national conscience. Prince Gortschakoff's half-mocking reply to our notice seems, indeed, to have shown us the realities of our position, and to have fairly asked a *quid pro quo* for the restrictions we were seeking to impose. A good understanding with Afghanistan, and as much influence as we can succeed obtaining it is our clear policy to seek for. This is desirable with a veiw to the eastern as well as to the northern frontiers of the country. But if we aim at more than this, we run the risk of losing everything, and of making a decided enemy where we have every reason to desire a neutral or a friend. There may be good reasons to be given for the occupation of Quetta ; but we need not assume among the reasons, good or bad, any intention of advancing thence to the occupation of any part of Afghanistan. When the Afghans ask us to come and fight their battles—and they may be ready enough to do this if ever Russia attacks them in earnest—it will be quite time for us to decide what answer we are to send and in what way the troublesome request will have to be met.

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE INDIAN STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—A recent telegram to *The Times* respecting the conduct of the Maharajah Scindiah at Calcutta this New Year may be held to bring into the list of debatable questions a matter that I have long thought merited more attention than it has yet obtained at the hands of politicians dealing with Indian subjects. Your Calcutta Correspondent tells us that Scindiah has deliberately abstained from paying the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the ceremonial visit when visiting the seat of his government that is *de rigueur* according to Oriental etiquette, and that his conduct in so doing has caused much comment in Indian circles, where his peculiar conduct at the great Delhi Durbar of last year is still remembered. At the Delhi Durbar the Maharajah did, indeed, pay a visit of ceremony to the Viceroy in due course, but he received Lord Lytton's elaborate and rather florid courtesies with a hauteur that might not unjustly be described as rudeness. *The Times'* Correspondent tells us that his discourteous treatment of the representatives of the British Government is now attributed to the fact that he is consumed with military pride and ambition, and we are reminded that although Scindiah is obliged, like other of our Indian "feudatories," to restrict his army to a certain number of troops, he is rapidly passing the whole of his male subjects through the ranks, and so organizing the entire state of Gwalior into a large and well-drilled army. As, in the words of your Correspondent, this army can only be used against one enemy, and that ourselves, this development of military

strength and the spirit on the part of Scindiah that accompanies it are well worthy of attention. In the great Mutiny, although Scindiah himself adhered to the British cause, his army arrayed itself against us, and the subjection of the Gwalior contingent was one of the greatest obstacles to the suppression of the Mutiny that our troops had to encounter. And since that time the British Government has given Scindiah Armstrong guns, which is the parade before the Prince of Wales were handed by his gunners in a manner worthy almost of the Royal Artillery. All this time the British authorities show their real appreciation of the relations between Scindiah and his army and themselves by continuing to hold his fortress of Gwalior with a British garrison, despite this supplications and remonstrances; and there can hardly be a doubt that the Maharajah was bitterly disappointed when both the visit of the Prince of Wales and the proclamation of the Empress of India passed over without that restoration of his stronghold upon which he has set his heart. It is not, perhaps, unnatural that the spirit of supplication should in him have given place to the spirit of defiance; but the question is whether it is wise of the British Government to permit a tributary prince whom they find it necessary to restrain in this way to organize the means of making his sulkiness important either in their own eyes or in the eyes of the other Princes of India.

But the question upon which I desire to open discussion is a far wider one than that which deals with Scindiah's army alone. Scindiah's army occupies the unique position of being the only formidable military force in India that is not under British control; but it forms only a small portion of a vast military aggregate that eats up the resources of the Native states in India, and that might, under easily conceivable circumstances, very seriously affect the British domination in Hindostan. The Empire of India contains, roughly speaking, 250 millions of inhabitants, of which 200 millions are under the direct government of the British, and 50 millions are under the sway of tributary, but nominally independent, Native Princes. For the direct government of its 200 millions subjects, as well as the domination and regulation of the Native States, the Government of India employs an army of 190,000 men, consisting of 65,000 Europeans and 125,000 natives. For the government of their 50 millions subjects the native princes maintain armies that in the aggregate number nearly 350,000 men. The troops of the Native States vary in quality from the really fine soldiers of Scindian to the ragged matchlock men that follow old-world chiefs dressed in chain armour, and they are divided into bodies that vary, in numbers from the numerous force of the Nizam of Hyderabad—the sovereign of nine millions of people—to the sergeant's guard that forms the retinue of some petty chief whose independence has, by some accident, survived the fall of much greater potentates. As a rule, these troops are insignificant in a military sense, and—always excepting Scindiah's men—would be formidable neither in assisting nor in resisting British troops in regular warfare. I propose to show that the maintenance of so large a non-British force in India is undesirable, because 1, it is unnecessary to the security of the States maintaining it; 2, its maintenance must be very burdensome to the States concerned both financially and economically; 3, its existence is more a menace than a support to the security of the Empire; and 4, its unnecessary existence represents a waste of the resources of the Empire.

1. The supremacy of the British power in India exempts the tributary States from the necessity of providing directly for their own defence. No two or more of them can go to war, for the overwhelming forces of the Supreme Power would at once step into part the combatants and punish the breach of the peace. No foreign enemy can attack them without first vanquishing the Imperial Army. In like manner, the native princes are guaranteed against the revolt of their subjects. The British Government permits no revolutions in India, save when (as in Baroda recently) it, for grave political reasons, deposes one dynasty and sets up another; and a rebellion in a Native State would be suppressed with all the force of the Supreme Power. What, then, is there left for the armies of the Native States to do; for what purpose are they maintained? It being impossible in the nature of things that they can be required to fight against either foreign or domestic foes, it would appear that within the States that maintain them these vast forces exist for little other purpose than to swell the retinue and graytify the pride of the princes who command them. No doubt they are to some extent utilized for police purposes, but that they cannot be so used to any great extent is obvious from the fact that, instead of being scattered over the country as police would necessarily be, they are generally concentrated near the residence of the prince and trained in "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" according to his ideas. An army has no proper place in the domestic economy of States guaranteed as these Native States are. Whether it can have any useful place in the Imperial system must be considered hereafter.

2. It is obvious that the maintenance of a force of 350,000 men must be a grievous financial burden to a congeries of States that is also called upon to pay in tribute-money for its military protection. Men are no doubt very cheap in those Native States, but the people who must pay them are correspondingly poor, and, however cheap the men themselves may be, their military equipment must be costly. The gross revenue of the tributary States amounts to between £15,000,000 and 16,000,000 sterling, and no one can doubt that the pay and equipment of so large a body of troops must swallow up a large proportion of that sum. At £1 per month per man, to cover every expense of pay, subsistence, equipment, organization, and officering, the cost would amount to £4,200,000. To those who know anything of the financing of Native States, such a sum represents an infinity of extortion by means that would not readily occur to British taxpayers, or tax-gatherers. And the withdrawal of so large a number of able-bodied men from productive labour represents no small loss to the States concerned. A total of 350,000 soldiers represents in India, where every man has a long train of dependants, a total of—I am afraid to say how many unproductive people, but probably not less than between a million and a million and a half.

3. The proposition that the existence of the armies of the Native States is more a menace than a support to the security of the Empire is one that I am aware is controverted by authorities whose opinion is entitled to respect. The last time I had a conversation on the subject in India was with the Minister of a powerful native prince, and he justified the policy of the Supreme Government in encouraging the maintenance of independent armies in Native States on the ground that it would be impolitic to lean altogether upon our British Native Army; that in the event of another mutiny we could turn to the native princes for assistance to put it down. Such opinions, though arrived at in a different way, are shared by more impartial observers. But I do not think they stand the test either of past experience or of reasonable anticipation. They are founded on the supposition that in the event of British power being seriously affected by a rebellion or a mutiny, the Native Princes would not only have the wisdom to perceive that their interests were bound up with the existence of the British Empire in India, but would also be able to carry their armies with them in supporting it. The past shows us that it would not be safe to trust implicitly in either expectation. We know how many chiefs sided against us in 1857, and we know that although Scindiah sided with us his army fought against us, and that it was only after, a victorious campaign against that Army that we were able to reseal him on his Throne. The Nizam remained true to us, but that, it may be affirmed, was because the Madras Army remained faithful. To imagine the British power restored by the aid of independent native armies operating against a mutinous British force requires very strong powers of fancy indeed. Our protection against such a danger is to be found in the strong force of European troops now stationed in India and in the modern policy which makes the Artillery an exclusively European arm of the service in India. The problem rather is what part might the armies of the Native States play if India were largely denuded of British [European and Native] troops, either by their withdrawal abroad or their concentration on the northern frontier. At present the State armies are neutralized by the presence of powerful Imperial forces. The swashbucklers of Hyderabad know themselves to be no match for the British garrison at Secunderabad, which seems to be planted outside the city walls for the express purpose of dominating the military forces within; but if the troops were withdrawn from Secunderabad the Nizam's forces would dominate the country, and be able to cut off all railway communication between Madras and Bombay. So, were the British garrisons between Lucknow and Delhi to be withdrawn or greatly weakened, the Maharajah Scindiah would be in a position to interrupt, or at least threaten, our main line of communication between Northern India and the sea. It does not require that we should impugn the loyalty of the Nizam or of Scindiah to say that this is a state of matters that would occasion the authorities responsible for the tranquillity of the Empire grave disquietude were the circumstances supposed to come about; and the question arises whether it is wise to permit the existence of armies that require in time of peace to be dominated by British forces that in time of trouble could not be spared for such a purpose. As for the smaller and less disciplined cohorts of the Native Princes, every one who was at Delhi last year must have seen enough to convince him that, though far from formidable in the face of troops, they might be very terrible in unprotected Provinces.

4. The suppression in whole or part of these useless armies would enable resources now wasted to be applied to useful purposes. In depriving the people of the Native State[illegible]right of revolt against their rulers which [illegible] last reso[illegible]rt of oppressed people, we have in a very [illegible]al manne[illegible] charged ourselves with the duty of seeing [illegible]at they are [illegible]not cruelly misgoverned, and there is strong [illegible]son to beli[illegible]ve that the maintenance of excessive military [illegible]must be most oppressive to the inhabitants of Native [illegible]d obstructive to their progress which might be greatly facilitated were the money spent in other directions. Moreover, justice to their own people might lead the British authorities to consider whether part of the money now wasted on useless armies by the Native States might not fairly be claimed in the shape of a contribution to the cost of the Imperial armies which now actually insure them peace. The tribute of three-quarters of a million sterling now paid by them very inadequately represents their share of the cost of protecting India from foreign aggression, or internal disturbance, and still more inadequately represents the value of the blessing thereby secured to them.

In what manner and to what extent the policy hitherto pursued by the British Government in this matter should be reversed is a matter into which I do not propose now to enter. My present object will be served if the question is brought into the arena of public discussion, in which case the difficulties in the way of any change, if such be deemed desirable, will no doubt be duly set before us.—I am, &c., AN INDIAN JOURNALIST.

UP THE YANG-TZE-KIANG.

An American traveller, a patriotic citizen of the United States, writes to the *New York Times* from Hankow, under date of the 7th of October, as follows:—"The regular navigation of the Yang-tze-Kiang by steam is an affair of the last 15 years, and was originally an American enterprise. The river is one of the largest streams in the world. Here, at Hankow, above 600 miles from the sea, the Yang-tze equals the Mississippi at Natches or Vicksburg, and the current is said to be only a little less than four miles an hour. At Chinkiang, passed on our way up, the river is plentifully dotted with boats and junks, but this condition is not peculiar to the vicinity of Chinkiang. All the way up we find them, and some times there will be 20 or 30 boats sailling so closely together as almost to endanger each other's cordage and sides. You have seen New York Bay on a pleasant afternoon in summer, when every boat that could hoist a sail was out for an airing. Well, imagine this whole river for hundreds of miles as thickly covered with sails as our bay is on the occasion I have indicated, and you can get an idea of the native commerce of the Yang-tze. From Chinkiang the river is quite picturesque in places, and occasionally reminds you of the St. Lawrence or the Columbia; but I was unprepared to see the ruins of so many villages and cities which were destroyed in the Teeping rebellion and the sparse population through so many miles of a land of 'teeming millions.' Occasionally we pass groups of men at work. Some are cutting reeds for fuel, others collecting cotton, hemp, and other products of the earth; and others extracting indigo from the plant which produces it. The plant is bruised and soaked in large tubs till the colouring matter is extracted. The indigo settles to the bottom of the tub, and the water is poured off; then the cake is dried, and we have the indigo of commerce. We see a lot of *little* stages, perhaps 30ft. high, and just large enough at top for one man, who works there, patiently and alone. He is braiding bamboo cable. It goes down by its own weight as fast as he braids it, and is coiled on the ground beneath. Frequently there are fishermen seated along the bank engaged in raising and lowering nets at the end of long bamboos, which are balanced like well sweeps. It is capital employment for a lazy man and not at all exciting. Hankow, from which I write, is a great trade centre. Frequently the mouth of the Han is so crowded with junks that the river is entirely covered, and one may walk for hours by stepping from one deck to another. Until last March the steam navigation of the Yang-tze has been virtually in American hands. There have been occasional attempts at English opposition, but they never amounted to much. The strongest British opposition ever made here is at the present time against the China Merchant's Company. I came up and shall return on the steamer Kiang Ching, formerly the Hirado. She was built in New York, and bears a strong resemblance to one of the Stonington or New London boats, is 300ft. long, has a walking beam engine, and large capacity for freight and steerage passengers. For European passengers she has a dozen rooms of unusually large size, and a comfortable and finely supplied table; and I can say with my hand on my heart that, taking rooms, cabin, table, deck, boat, and servants all together, I have never had equal comfort on board a steamboat. My room is 9ft. square, with a four poster bed, and there is a small room at one side with a bath room and other attachments. Captain Paul is an ancient mariner from the State of Maine. The officers, pilots, and engineers are Americans, but the rest of the equipage is Chinese or Malay. The boat's pay roll includes about 70 persons, 13 of whom are American or European. Just now the fares are low, owing to opposition. At first they asked the modest figure of 300 taels, or dlrs. 400, for the simple passage between Shanghai and Hankow. Year by year it fell, until two years ago, when it reached 30 taels, or dlrs. 40. For a couple of months it has been only 18 taels, or dlrs. 24, and this is what I paid coming up and must pay for the return. Freights were originally very high, and are still at a paying figure. The business has been very profitable, and the captain tells me he has known a single round trip to pay the entire cost of a boat. He adds, 'Some of the boats have made money enough in silver to overload and sink them if all put on at once.' Last year the line was sold to the China Merchants' Company, which is entirely native—stockholders, directors, agents, and all. I bought my ticket of a Chinaman, who wrote English as rapidly as I could, and more legibly. One only of the bolets has an entire Chinese equipage—captain, engineers, pilot, and all; on the rest the officers remain as of old. There has been a demand for opening ports further in the interior than Hankow, and finally it was arranged that I chang, 400 miles further up the Yang-tze, should be made free to foreign traffic. April 1, 1877, was fixed for the opening, and owing to the energy of General Shepard, United States Consul at Hankow, our country's flag was hoisted there, and was the only foreign one that fluttered in the breezes of Ichang. The General and his Staff went there on the United States steamship Monocacy, and on their arrival the shipping and flagstaffs on the land were liberally decorated and grand salutes were fired. Visits and ceremonies, the arrangement of preliminaries, selection of a Consular building, and the delays incident to all business with the Chinese, consumed some time, but, finally, all was arranged, and in presence of the Tantai and Mandarins, in full dress, the Consul and Staff, the officers of the Monocacy, likewise in their best clothes, and the whole population in any clothes, our flag was hoisted in front of the temporary Consulate, saluted with seven guns from the Monocacy and any number from the Government boats. It was the first foreign flag to float officially in the interior of China, a thousand miles and more from the sea. The greatest friendship was professed by the Tantai, who was of Mr. Burlinghame's suite in America and Europe, and as proof of his good-will he sent a gunboat, under command of a Mandarin, to escort the Consul back to Hankow. The hopes of Ichang as a port of traffic have not been realized thus far. No foreign merchant has established himself there, and the two or three steamers that have made the voyage have gone and returned without cargoes or passengers. The merchants of Hankow, boah native and foreign, are naturally opposed to the opening of any port further up, and the boatmen on the river are opposed to it, as they do not want to see their business taken away by the steamboats. Doubtless there will be cemmerce there-by-and by but in the meanwhile we must wait."

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.—The following letter appears in the North-China News: "Sir—There is connected with the London Missionary Society of Hankow a celebrated English Dr. Mackenzie, who has been there many years, is skilled in curing all sorts of unusual maladies, and never receives money from any patients whom he cures. For ten years I, a native of I'-Ming-Chow in Kiangse, suffered from a tumour in my back. At first, I did not mind it, but at length in became as large as a peck, so that I could walk with difficulty, and I was much afraid that it would kill me. I had engaged many doctors, but no one could do me good. I was compelled, therefore, to go to Hankow in search of a more skilled doctor. Fortunately, a friend of mine recommended Dr. Mackenzie to me. Accordingly, I went with him to the doctor's. He, on inspection, said that the tumour could not be cured without cutting it off with a knife, and added that I had nothnig to fear from the cutting. On the 4th October last, he gave me some narcotic to take, and immediately with a knife, cut off the tumour, which was 25 lbs. in weight. In about twenty days, I completely recovered.—I am, HÜ TSZE-KOK."

REGISTERED No. C—1678.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,051.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*		To Subscribers Up-country.	
In Advance.	*In Arrear.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum ..... Rs. 48	Per Annum ..... Rs. 60	Per Annum ..... Rs. 52	Per Annum ..... Rs. 68
Half-yearly 25	Half-yearly 31	Half-yearly 29	Half-yearly 39
Quarterly 13	Quarterly 16	Quarterly 16	Quarterly 20
Monthly 5	Monthly 6	Monthly 6	Monthly 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

	Cash
Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on SATURDAY, the 16th February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the CHINSURA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1878, at 4 p. m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on TUESDAY, the 12th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CHINSURA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st, of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15 ?	.... £4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	 8	
Port Said	38	24	 9	
Messina	50	34	 14	
Naples	50	34	 14	
Leghorn	50	34	 14	
Genoa	50	34	 14	
Marseilles	52	35	 14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummam Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. TYRIAN,
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
SAILING 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Passage Money.....Rs. 400.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st January 1878. Agents.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT,
AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND
via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P nominal, Captain F. Taggartiser, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February 16
ITALIA	2,245	424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	... „ 30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 15, 1877. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— BANGALORE ..	2063	500	E. u. Stead	18th Feb.
(c) MIRZAPORE...	3703	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE..	1909	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(c) MONGOLIA;....	2933	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews ..	18th do.
(c) INDUS.....	3470	500	S. D. Shallard....	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(c) AUSTRALIA....	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 7th January 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GHELONG	1825	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.
KASHGAR....	2621	450	E. J. Baker....	5th March.
NIZAM.....	2725	450	A. E. Barlow ..19th	„

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	600	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..29th	„
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....16th April.	

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back.....Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back.....Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

TO FOLLOW THE CITY OF POONAH.
S. S. BELLONA, 2,000 TONS.
SAILING ABOUT THE 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer offers excellent accommodation to a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.

1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For Passage and Shipping Baggage, apply to
WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,
SAILING ABOUT FEBRUARY 13,
S. S. CITY OF POONAH,
2,283 Tons.

THIS magnificent and well-known Steamer (formerly on the Calcutta Line) will sail about the above date. She has excellent accommodation for Saloon Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passage Money...Rs. 500.

For Passage or Shipping Baggage apply to
WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Gough, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Greer, about the end of March.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th February 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. CASTORE	..G. Marussig	3787		250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	....C. Lazarich.	3501		400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	...G. Raguzin.	4111		250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) are under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said.....	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden.....	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London....	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London. }	£9-19	£8-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
28, ombay Green, November 21, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. TYRIAN are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms—Moderate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,
roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1878.
At the usual low rates.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with
GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.
Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

VALENTINES.
A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Assortment of these OFFERINGS of AFFECTION are now on view at the Establishments of
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.
Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN.
JUST RECEIVED,
A MAGNIFICENT assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.
Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.
Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.
In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COOPER.
SHIPMENTS of this FAVOURITE BEVERAGE from "*Johnson*," the *original* maker, well known as the leading brand in the London market, are being regularly received.

Quarts per dozen, Cash	Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do.	„ 3-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.
The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.
Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0
PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.
An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 8

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perr Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete antidote of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS (and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
"GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit.....	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash per doz.		Cash per doz.
SODA WATER	0 12	AERATED WATER	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 4
Do. Double do. ..... „	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane .....each	12 0
Treble do. ..... „	11 0
Double do. ..... „	10 0
Single do. ..... „	8 8
Double Whalebone..... „	10 8
Single Do. ..... „	9 8
Match, best selected..... „	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... „	5 8
Presentation with silver pl... ..... „	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin.....	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin.....	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules.....	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash.....	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen.....	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition.....	0 12

LAWN TNNIS KIT.

Complete Sets .....Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats .....each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.....Rs. 8-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality.....	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	3 8
Fives Bats ....each	1 8
Fives Balls .....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality.....	10 0
Do. Presses.....Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from .....Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats.....each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	8 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to.....	4 8

FNCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel.....	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets.	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards .... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. .... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to.....	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.
☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lbs. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine....	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine..	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture.....	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittance or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,

24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

MILLINERY.

THE Undersigned forwards a LADY'S BONNET, or HAT of the LATEST FASHION and BEST MATERIALS, by parcel post, FREE, to any part of India for 35s. Style and size required to be sent with Order, accompanied by a Remittance. Bankers, HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co., St. James' Street, London.

M. ROBBINS,
16, Old Bond Street, London, W.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.—The LESSEESHIP for 50 years of three plots of ground at Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, opposite the Fort Market, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Port Trust Office, Elphinstone Circle, on 19th February, 1878. Plans of the property and further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd February 1878.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN HINDOSTAN, OR,
REMINISCENCES OF A TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
By John Blees.
TO BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 4.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September 1877, of Rs. (100) One Hundred per Share, is DECLARED PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company on and after the 12th day of February 1878, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
ધી મુબઇ જેઠાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, January 28, 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MOULDING SAND.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 2,400 cubic yards of BEST QUALITY COUNTRY MOULDING SAND, to be delivered at the Company's New Loco. Depot, Parel, within three months from date of acceptance of Tender.

Conditions and forms upon which only Tender will be received, can be obtained by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February 1878, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A sample lot of Sand, weighing not less than two pounds, must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 1st February 1878.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM payable during the whole term of life as compared with the published rates of some of the other principal offices transacting Life Assurance business in India.

INDIAN CIVIL RATES.—WITH PROFITS.

Office.	Age 25 Rs. A. P.	Age 35 Rs. A. P.	Age 45 Rs. A. P.
UNIVERSAL	35 0 0	43 0 0	53 0 0
Standard.....	35 5 4	44 7 4	59 4 0
Indian Life Assurance Co., Limited	34 14 0	44 1 4	59 0 0
London Assurance Corporation	38 14 8	43 5 4	56 3 4

Similar reductions are made on Military and Naval risks.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

TO LADIES.

BALL, DINNER, EVENING and VISITING DRESSES made up with Artistic Skill and at moderate charges

BY MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
34, Meadow Street.

Ladies Straw Hats, cleaned, dyed and altered. Ostrich Feathers curled and dyed.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

N.B.—Up-country orders punctually attended to.

MARTELL & Co

DEBENTURE LOAN TO CLOSE 28TH FEBRUARY 1878.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the Interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover ; those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH FEB. 1878.

NOTWITHSTANDING the exciting character of the political advices of Saturday the commercial telegrams show no special movements. Consols in London were still quoted at 95⅜ and French Rentes at 110, while Enfaced Rupee Paper remained as last quoted at 82¼ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and 90½ for Fives-and-a-half. The weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares were unaltered, with the exception of 10s. per share in Chartered. Bar Silver in London was still quoted at 54½d. and 60 days' sight exchange on India at 1s. 8⅞d. per rupee.

In the London General Produce Markets there is no movement reported; Wheat to arrive remains unaltered, but in Seeds we notice an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and a decline of 6d. per quarter in Rapeseed, both to arrive and on the spot.

Respecting Cotton the only additional news since Saturday's Liverpool telegrams, which we have previously noticed, is the New York message of Saturday. Ready Mid. Uplands has declined from 11⅛ to 11 cents., and May shipment from 11 5 16 to 11⅛ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts...	15,000	15,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,285,000	3,300,000	3,195,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	2,94,681
Do. " Branches	Inc. "	65,019
Other Deposits	Dec. "	27,69,947
Government Securities	Dec. "	38,268
Loans	Inc. "	16,547
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	11,13,283
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	21,062
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	37,78,473

These alterations show a large increase in the trade demand for money, but as the largest proportion of the reduction in the Cash Balance is due to a reduction in Other Deposits; or, in other words, to the withdrawals of the Exchange Banks, it is difficult to say whether they may not be of merely a temporary character. At all events there is nothing in the volume of trade at present to account for such a large increase in the demand for money, and with the position of the Bank still relatively very strong, although a possibility it is by no means a certainty that the present return will lead to an advance in of rates discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet at Saturday's closing rates, but during the day a somewhat firmer feeling was observable owing to stronger news from Calcutta and the appearance of the Bank of Bombay return, and rates close at a partial advance of 1 16d. per rupee all round. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13.16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 3-16d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions of importance during the day. We call, Fours:—Rs. 94¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 95; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

THE SHARE MARKET is still very dull, but with the exception of Spining and Weaving Companies the movements in values have been very few. Bank shares are unaltered with the exception of a decline of Re. 1 in Agras, in Land Companies the only alteration is a fall of Rs. 15 in Mazagons, and in Press Compaines we have only to notice a fall of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spining and Weaving Companies are all very depressed and our list of quotations shows a drop of Rs. 50 in Alliance, Bhownugger Mills, and Hyderabad, Rs. 40 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 25 in Madras Spining, Rs. 20 in Sassoon, Rs. 15 in Colaba and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey Hindustani, and Rs. 5 per share in Coorla, Great Eastern, Nursey, and Oriental.

IN COTTON to-day the tendency has still been in favour of lower rates, and sales, to a moderate extent, have been made at a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, but even at that buyers show little disposition to repeat their large operations of Saturday, and unless the Liverpool advices take an upward turn, it seems probable that a further fall will be established, as supplies up-country steadily increase. We quote:—

Good Hingunghaut ready	Rs. 205	per candy	F. P.
Do. Broach "	" 205	"	"
Do. Oomra March "	" 190	"	"
F. G. F. "	" 184	"	"
G. F. "	" 178	"	"
F. F. "	" 172	"	"
Fair "	" 163	"	"
G. F. Dhollera	April 183	"	"

In SEEDS and WHEAT there is next to nothing doing, and prices are unaltered.

FREIGHTS are still quiet. By steamer for Liverpool £1 12 6 is the current quotation, and by sailing vessel £1-15 per ton. For Trieste and Venice by steam £2-5 payable here has been done, and by sail to Havre £1-15.

PIECE GOODS remain dull in the extreme, and the offtake from the Bazaar is being reduced daily. Prices are not quotably lower, but business is only practicable where a concession from nominal rates is accepted.

COALS are quiet but steady and unchanged in value Sales are reported to arrive of a steamer cargo of Davison's West Hartley, and a cargo Londonderry West Hartley at Rs. 18 per ton alongside. On the bunder prices are firmer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	697½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c	715
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.c	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. c.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.c.	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	5 p. c.	287xd
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13 0 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 0 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares	..	£18	19 6 2	15 do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	1,150	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	5,000	1,100	125 do.	850	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	425	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.c	465	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	175	
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	70	
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600	
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	475 xd	
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	320	all	15 do	220 xd	
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100 do	980	
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975	
French Press Co.	200	500	all	40 do	325	
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	315	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350	
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	325	
Scinde Press Co.	400	350	750	60 do	450	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,060	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.	
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550	

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	875	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,100	
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,500	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150	
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,050	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	20,000	100	100	..	70	
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	320	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,400	
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	45 p.s*	970	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	15 p.s*	255	
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	110	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	745	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	990	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	835	
Dharumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	855	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,325	
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,160	
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	910	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	750	1,000	1,000	..	860	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	945	
Khandesh Spinning	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,200	
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	840	
Madras Spinning	400	1,250	all	Nil	675	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	90 p.s*	1,210	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	50	..	40	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	315 xd	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	6 p.s*	1,250	
Morarjee Spinning	1,943	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140	
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	240	
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	900	
Nerad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	750	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	700	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	345	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	710	
Princess of Wales Spining	600	1,250	all	75	1,050	
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	810	
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	725	
Do do. 1 Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960	
Victoria Mills	579	1,000	all	40 Rs.	700 xd.	

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187	p.s	1,760
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80	p.s.	660
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36	p. s.	18 m
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	6½
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	11	p. ct	550
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	5,000	250	all	6	p. ct	52

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th February as compared with the statement issued on the 2nd February:—

LIABILITIES.	2nd Feb. Rs.	9th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	118,87,301	1,15,93,220
Do. do. do. at Branches	17,32,207	17,97,226
Other Deposits	2,41,92,337	2,19,22,390
Post Bills	52,676	55,727
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,43,615	5,46,368
	5,06,68,136	4,80,14,911
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	30,60,583	30,22,115
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,41,783	15,44,866
Loans on Security of do. do.	26,10,224	26,26,771
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,410	6,431
Bills Discounted	1,20,84,833	1,31,98,166
Stamps	3,473	3,530
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,293		
Amount applied in reduction ,,1,75,000	3,55,293	3,55,293
Bullion	2,45,353	2,36,415
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,06,99,797	2,69,21,324
Cash and Currency Notes	5,06,68,136	4,80,14,911

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. LUPEA, 878 tons, Captain A. Brankenbury, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP GLANCE, 886 tons, Captain J. C. Barratt, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE BARQUE ANNIE BRAGINGTON, 413 tons, Captain C. Smith, will sail to-day for Mauritius, via Muscat, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. MARINA, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

THE S. S. DISCOVERER, 1,455 tons, Captain J. Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst., from Calcutta, Feb. 28, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE S. S. JENNY OTTO, 941 tons, Captain S. Hughson, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields, Jan. 7, via Malta, Port Said, and Aden, with a cargo of 1,874½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Boyle and Co.

THE P. S. AYRSHIRE, 871 tons, Captain P. Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, January 9th, via Port Said, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, Feb. 8, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Silley, Mr. O' Dra, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. G. S. Seaman, and 23 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. DeCosta, Mr. Logan, Miss North, Major Cuningham, Major Picton, and 22 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'S S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain W. W. ALLAN, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Dwarka.—Captain and Mrs. Harrison. For Kurrachee, Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Bigham and 6 children, Mr. D. McQuer. and Mr. P. J. Bell, and 272 deck passengers for coast ports.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co.'s S. S. CASTORE, 1,344 tons, Captain G. Marusig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, Jan. 15, via Suez, Jeddah, and Aden with 87 pilgrims and the following cargo:—From Trieste.—3 cases piece goods, 20 cases apples, 14 casks potatoes, 5 packages wine, 20 packages beer, 229 packages papers, 28 pieces planks, 12 cases mineral water, 15 cases beads, 16 packages color, and 156 packages merchandise. From Port Said.—133 casks cellarus, and, 1 case tobacco. From Jeddah.—120 packages specie.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
10	Marina (s)	Ramsay	Calcutta, Jan 14.
	Discoverer (s)	Hughes	Calcutta, Feb 28.
11	Ayrshire (s)	Wallace	Glasgow, Jan 9.
	Castore (s)	Marusig	Trieste, Jan 15.
	Jenny Otto (s)	Hughson	North Shields, Jan 7.
	Khundalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, Jan 18.
	Euphrates (s)	Sheill	Kurrachee, Feb 8.
	Childwall Hall (s)	Putt	Liverpool, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Jungfrau	Lauson	Letchmifore.
	Lufra (s)	Brankenberry	Rangoon.
	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Glance, Barratt, to Elephant Point.
Barque Annie Bragington, Smith, to Mauritius.
Steamer Akola, Allan, K. Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arch Druid, to Barcelona.
Steamer Castore, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Penang, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Childwall Hall, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Baghdad (s)	Scott	Singapore, Jan 14.
	Commilla (s)	Hutchinson	Rangoon, Feb 3.
	Premitz (s)	Armstrong	Galle, Feb 1.
	Ganesh	Pefort	London, Oct 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Madras, Reliance and Telford. Ship Zulcik.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Mrs Wollaston child, and Mr Wollaston.
Per Baghdad—Mr Smart, Mr Anthony, Mrs Jones.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—95 kegs iron rose nails, Tyebjee Adomjee.
Khiva s—150 kegs red lead, Cuma Ramjee.

FROM CARDIFF.

Zealous s—200 cases copper sheets, W Nicol and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—60 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Zetland—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
City of Poona s—500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers: 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 14 bales wool, Ladock Rahim; 12 bales wool and 20 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedass; 108 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 32 bales wool, H I S N Co; 100 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee; 11 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 75 cwts nuxvomica and 175 cwts gall, Cassjee Jetha.
Galatea s—105 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 45 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee.
Europa—300 cwts bone dust, Heathie Brothers: 250 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 350 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Bellona s—250 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund.

FOR LONDON.

Decean s—61 cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durveah.

FOR NEW YORK.

Europa s—13 bales skins, Abramovitz and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buteshire s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Romeo—51 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nor s—150 cwts gingellyseed, Vinay and Co; 250 bales cotton Geo. Hacklart and Co; 400 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scot and Co.
Beaconsfield s—214 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Persian s—325 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Tyronian s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Castore s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—255 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Castore s—500 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 475 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Europa s—1,304 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Brasillian s—106 bales cotton, Jankeedass Sewdyal; 388 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass; 100 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.
Ganges s—100 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—14 chests opium, Hazareemull Goolmookroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—120 chests opium, Hazaree mull Goolmookroy.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 12.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

779-77—Rimington, W and L—Kessowjee Naik vs Sonabai and another—Mornshwr L.

LONG CAUSES.

659-77—Prescot and W—Luximibai vs Dadabhoy Ramjee—Janardhun and G.
691-77—Prescot and W—Luximibai vs Cowasjee Hormusjee—Janardhun and G.
281-76—Rimington, H and L—Hanivenveli Navalmull vs Heerapaul Tyamulsen and Co—N N Kothare.
646-77—Rimington, H and L—Jairam vs Buchabai and another—Ardaser and H.
489-77—Rimington, H and L—Luckmidass Hunsraj vs Dewcoorbai and others—Shapurjee and T.
683-77—Balcrushna and B—Dossabhoy Eduljee vs Shricrushna Madhoy and another—In person.
712-77—Tyabjee and S—Ramchunder Helwai vs Khitseedass Hormurzey—Shapurjee and T.
430-75—J C Camm—Sheersm Hurmurayen vs Chutermull Surdaand others—Khund-rao M.
695-77—Craigie, L and O—Zahna Begum vs Sakina Begum—Tyabjee and S.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

742-77—Jefferson and P—Becher Akho and others vs Buttonjee Hormanjee and others.
783-77—Mr Turner—Borah Allybhai Bhaijee vs Khoja Ebrahim Rumjee Tyabjee and S.
786-77—Mr Turner—Memon Hajee Hassum Ebrahim vs Yemonbai wi ow and others Chaik and W.
23-78—Fitchor and S—Mirza Ally Bebaney vs Syed Hyder Hoosein.
27-78—In person—Moti Dilla and others vs Anundrao Bhaskerjee and others.
29-78—In person—Morarjee Premjee vs Megjee Premjee.
29-78—Bhaishunker N—Luximdass vs Bhanjee Jootha and others.

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Hajee Mahomed, &c, vs Hajee Haleem Hajee Ismail.
In person—Chandbee vs Oomer Vullad Mahomed.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

411-77—Craigie, Lynch and O—Hurrivulubdas Culliandas vs Gordhundas Narrotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1266 Bellona (s), O'Brind—Lyon and Co.
1456 City of Poona (s), Luckhurst—W. Nicol & Co.
1361 Childwall Hall (s) Putt—W and A Graham and Co.
1733 Europa (s), Harris—W and A. Graham and Co.
1330 Galatea (s), Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
Penang (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1461 Earl of Zeland, Burns—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1417 Orifiamme, Curphy—E Bates and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1184 Winged Hunter, Maxwell—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2298 Australia (s), Cates—Mails, 8th April.
1585 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 11th March.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1443 Ganas (s), Wright—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

1310 Bangalore (s), Stead—Mails, 18th February.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1344 Castore (s), Marusig.

FOR MAURITIUS.

392 Nemphar, Souter—The Captain.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

886 Brasilian (s), Bruce—Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1148 Braconsfield (s), Smith—Ralli Brothers.
763 Nor, Scance—W Nicol and Co.
1220 Togus (s), Tycon—M Nusserwanjee.

FOR GENOA.

644 Tyrian (s), Garrie—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES AND BARCENONA.

812 Arch Druid (s), Carmichael—D Sassoon.
885 Lady Frances (s), Dew—Ralli Brothers.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

784 Sestos (s), Tilmouth—The Persian Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

891 Zealous (s), [Lantill.

FOR AKYAB.

546 Shooting Star, Gillis.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

874 Persia (s), Mercello—C. Grondona.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

871 Buteshire (s), Blaik—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALSE POINT.

315 Salus, Poland.

FOR HAVRE.

1499 Isaac Reed, Coley—Farnham & Co.
1155 Norris, Barstow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
610 Romeo, Clarke—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Farnham & Co.

FOR HONKONG.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, Febauary 1

NOT FIXED.

1282 Alice, Harvey—The Captain.
774 Alburn, Robinson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1360 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
413 Annie Brogginton, Smith.
1197 Allmira (s), Robinson, Tarbay.
1222 Ardencluthn, Duncan.
892 Alethea (), Peacock—W. Nicol and Co.
871 Ayrshire (s), Wallace.
1276 Benefactress, Shields—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1430 Cora (s), Coombs—The Captain.
991 Copia (s), Tuck—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1222 Dartford, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1455 Discoverer (s), Hughes.
1570 Exporter, Brooks—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans.
1774 European (s), Sibthorpe—Finlay, Muir and Co.
344 Forest Grove, Pearson—Volkart, Brothers.
498 Flintellin, Livingston.
1253 Goiconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
887 Glance, Barrett.
1540 Hospodar, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
1037 Helena (s), Lilly.
961 Jenny Otto (s), Hughson.
809 Joseph Hayden, Kruse—Knoop & Co.
346 Jumna, Bisset—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1191 Middlesex, Marston—W Nicol and Co.
387 Michael Chevalier, Tetard.
861 Merind (s), Ramsay.
1848 Nueva Providencia, Amceetordue—The Captain.
120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1211 Ossian (s), Batchart—Nusserwanjee.
972 Persia, Jones—The Captain.
1339 Prince Regent, Graham—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1363 Saint Mildered, Murray—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1542 Sardinian, Charon.
1294 Sevenoaks, Pritchard—Owen & Okell.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor.
1473 Struan, Cooper—The Captain.
384 Storey, Littlehills—The Captain.
1197 Sarmatian, Reoume.
1496 W. H. Conway, Pendleton.
903 Winstone (s), Speer.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
1574 Daphne (s), Tyndy.
4178 Euphrates (s), Cuming.
727 Flying Fish, Crohan.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence).
417 Manora (s), Cope.
474 Teazer (s), 4, Wodehouse.
3389 Undaunted, Smith. (s).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 10th February 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·997
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·8
Dew Point	69·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	70·3
General Direction of wind	E, NNW, N, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	264.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Tarliton, Capt, 54th Regt, on leave, from Darjeling.
Pearson, Capt, 101st Light Infantry, on leave, from Bellary.
Hibgame, Lieut, 109th Regt, on leave, from Vizagapatam.
Passy, Lieut, 2-17th Regt, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY, 10.

Hamilton, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.
Ransford, Capt, Bhopal Battalion, on duty from Sehore.
Anderson, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Mooltan.
Moore, Dy Surg'nal, on duty, from Pen.
Poole, Capt, 5th Bombay N L I, on leave, from Poona.
Osborne, Col, Head-Quarter Staff, Bengal, on duty, from—

FEBRUARY 11.

Jackson, Capt, 63rd Regt, on leave, from Meean Meer.
Sanders, Major, Comst Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Peters, Lieut, 11th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Selby, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kurrach-e.
Warlow, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mangalore.
Tandy, Capt, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Brett, Capt, 22nd Regt, on leave, from Ramikhet.
Coringham, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Brooke, Brigr Genl, on duty, to Kurrachee.

FEBRUARY 9.

Denny, 2nd Lieut, 49th Regt, to join, to Cannanore.

FEBRUARY 10.

Clarke, Major, Comst Dept, on duty, to Deolalee.

FEBRUARY 11.

Woodhouse, Lieut Col, Bengal Infantry, on furlough to England.
Saunders, Lieut Col, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 9.)

The Chief Comissioner is pleased to invest Captain J W Macdonald, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner.

Mr R H Finch, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Hoshangabad, is transferred to the Nimar District.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr Lewis Gordon, Assistant Commissioner, Hoshangabad, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class in that district.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 9.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Dr M Thomson, Chemical Examiner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, furlough to Europe for twenty months.
Mr H Lushington, Civil and Sessions Judge, Allahabad furlough to Europe for six months.
Mr W Kaye, Magistrate and Collector, Bareilly, furlough to Europe for twenty-one months.
Mr W Tandy, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Fatehpur, furlough to Europe for six months.
Mr F W Porter, Settlement Officer, Allahabad, furlough to Europe for eighteen months.
Mr C W Whish, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Basti, leave, for six months on urgent private affairs.
Surgeon-Major W Thorn, Civil Surgeon, Meerut, to officiate as Chemical Examiner, N-W Provinces and Oudh, in addition to his other duties.
The Revd G Acton, Chaplain, Fyzabad, to be Chaplain of Lucknow, Civil Lines.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Feb. 7.)

Mr W M Young, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Kapurthala State, during the absence on furlough of Mr C M Rivaz.
Mr J G Silcock, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained six months' special leave of absence together with 30 days' subsidiary leave.
Surgeon F J Tuohy is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Jullundur, as a temporary arrangement.
Surgeon-Major H Thorn, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Jullundur, has obtained 30 days' subsidiary leave of absence to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay.
Major W G Wilson is re-appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Peshawar Division.
The Honble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion among Extra Assistant Commissioners:—
Mr T H Homan to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.
Mr R Udny, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hazara.
The services of the Rev. J. Caldwell, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Rawalpindi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
Colonel C H Hall, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.
Mr J G Cordery, Officiating Additional Commissioner, Amritsar Division, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division.
Mr J D Tremlett, Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner, of the Amritsar Division.
Mr J D Tremlett, Officiating Additional Commissioner, Amritsar, is appointed to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Amritsar Division.
Surg S Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Dhera Ghazi Khan.
Mr R S Bruere, District Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarp

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

No information has yet been received of the arrival of the British Fleet in the Dardanelles. It is expected that when it arrives there the Russians will occupy Constantinople.

NEWS FROM THE CAPE.

News has been received from the Cape of a victory gained by the British on the 15th January. The Trans-Kei country is now cleared of Kaffirs.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5 per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	110
Bar Silver	54½
Oriental Bank Shares	£42-10
Chartered do. do.	£21-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£28-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£37

Arrivals—W. H. Atkinson and Trentham Hall.
Departure—Commonwealth.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Feb. 11, 7-12 A. M.

H. M. S. Cesewitch, in tow with Tennasserim from Rangoon, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9¼d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 3-16d.	"

We learn that the Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Bombay has received a telegram stating that, for the half year ending 31st December last, £1 per share dividend will be paid (equal to 8 per cent per annum), and 350,000 dirs. are added to the reserve fund. This fund will now stand at one million dollars.

The Bombay Tramway Company have determined, we hear, to build a bridge of their own for their new line over the Railway at Byculla.

Honour to whom honour is due. Yesterday our local contemporary published a flattering account about Mr. Hynes' experiments in the Mint with electricity. We believe, however, that the truth is somewhat different from what our contemporary has stated it to be. The application of the electric power to transfer weight from a heavy to a light coin has been in operation for some years past, and was introduced into the Royal Mint by Mr. Chandler Roberts, the chemist and assayer. The pieces operated on have been heavy and light uncoined sovereigns. In 1873 Mr. Hynes, of the Bombay Mint, adopted an arrangement and endeavoured to apply it in a similar manner to the heavy and light uncoined rupees. After numerous experiments Mr. Hynes found the results obtained were unsatisfactory, and owing to the battery power employed by him giving great trouble and annoyance, he gave up his experiments, and nothing more was heard of them till July of the past year. In July 1877 Mr. Peterson, of the Mint, asked Mr. Hynes to let him continue the experiments he had begun, and after great trouble and steady perseverance he has so far succeeded that already about forty thousand rupees have been issued to the public which, but for the application of electricity, would have been melted down. At present Mr. Peterson is arranging to work off daily about 40,000 pieces. We may mention that the plan Mr. Peterson has adopted of arranging the bits is the theoretically correct one, and has given better results than the one invented by Mr. Hynes.

A telegram reached us yesterday from Madras stating that Mr. Charles Ackrill, formerly of the frontier Press Agency, and of the late Bombay *Statesman*, had been arrested there on a charge of criminally cheating, preferred by Major Gorham of Umballa. Ackrill gave a cheque on a Bank where he had no account.

The following opinion of Commander Wilson, I.N., on steamers, was recorded in the year 1833, which reminds us of the dogmatic opinion delivered by Dr. Lardner on the first invention of steamers, that it would be impossible for them to cross the Atlantic:—"We will shortly state what has thus been settled, that Cannanore can never be the starting point for steamers on the western coast of India; that steamers even cannot go in the south-west monsoon—first, because they can't go themselves; second, no one would go in them at that peculiarly unpleasant season of storm, plague, and quarantine; that 600-ton steamers will never do for it, unless we could find Fortunatus' cap, or get a scrub at Aladdin's lamp, or a sight of Golconda's mine as it once was. They would do great execution no doubt on the sea, and tear famously up to Suez, but for the Bombay Committee to patronize them would be as bad as sending a griffin to shoot partridges with a jingall, or buckling on the brow of some young cadet the helmet of Otranto."

The following letter, from the Rev. R. C. Macdonald C.M.S., is published in the *Madras Mail*:—"As no mention has been made in your paper of the appearance of locusts in Tinnevelly, I venture to send you some particulars, having this week been an eye witness of the mischief caused by these ravenous creatures. I was travelling by the South Indian Railway on Monday from Palamcotta to Madura, and when about five miles from Maniachi, observed a swarm of what seemed at first sight to be dragon flies. I was informed that they were locusts, and had been destroying the crops south of Madura, and were wending their way towards Tuticorin. I watched with eagerness for the termination of this cloud of intruders, but alas! they seemed to increase mile by mile as we travelled on, and in the neighbourhood of Sattoor were so numerous that they literally darkened the air and formed a thick cloud. The appearance on looking upwards was similar to that of a heavy snow storm. On the ground were myriads of small ones of a brown colour without wings skipping about like tiny frogs. These, I have since heard, are locusts in an earlier stage of development. Onward we wended our way, but rapidly flew the destroyers, sometimes apparently with us, sometimes as if meeting us. Occasionally they seemed to be stopped by a broad river, and we thought that their course was impeded, but at a little distance they again appeared, nor did we lose sight of them, until, within about thirty miles of Madura, the darkness hid them from our sight. On inquiry at one of the stations, I learned that they only touch the dry crops, but that whole fields of cholum have been destroyed, and the bare husk alone remains on the stalk to tell the tale. In some fields the poor ryots were cutting down the straw, and now and then they stopped, lifted up their eyes, and stretched out their hands as if lost in wonder. One of the villagers remarked that the like had never been seen before, and the appearance of locusts in these parts seems to be unprecedented. The swarm extended on each side of the line of rail as far as the eye could reach, with little intermission, and the mischief caused by such millions of destroyers must greatly increase the distress of the natives, so that I much fear the sad effects of the famine will be considerably prolonged even should a strong wind arise to send them to sea."

Mr. Andrew Wedderburn, Collector of Coimbatore, and the senior member of the Madras Civil Service, will retire next month, at the conclusion of thirty years of actual service. His supersession in the matter of getting into the Board, Secretariat, and Council by several of his juniors gave him some claim to their generous consideration, and hence it was that last April, when he should, under the Service rules, have retired, he was allowed an extra year as a special case. That he accepted this dubious boon was surprising as he has a handsome fortune. He has just entered his fifty-seventh year, but looks ten years younger.

The telephone is finding its way into various stations in India. At Mussoorie, a correspondent writes: "I was much gratified at being invited by the telegraph master to witness the working of the telephone between this and Roorkee. We conversed with parties at the latter place, and were not a little surprised at the simplicity and utility of the invention. The replies to questions put were *instantaneous*, undoubtedly quicker than by telegram, as the reply is heard audibly at once, and no necessity for the message to be transcribed. I should think the telephone will become the favourite method of transmitting messages."

The Bishop of Calcutta, while at Lucknow, fully endorsed the following passage from one of Professor Westcott's essays:—"If we could establish the loftiest type of Western Christianity in India as the paramount religion, and it is, I believe, wholly impossible to do so, our triumph would be in the end a loss to Christendom. If we are to proclaim in its fulness a gospel which is universal and not Western, we must keep ourselves and our modes of thought studiously in the background, we must aim at something far greater than collecting scattered congregations round English clergy, who may reflect to the eye faint and imperfect images of ourselves. The hope of a Christian India lies in the gathering together men who shall be as thoroughly Hindus as Christians, and more intensely national than those who are not Christians."

The Bishop of Rangoon, when he arrives there, is to have his nerves astonished not a little, by a display of the musical talent of the station, now being put through a course of oratorio practice, for the installation ceremony. Solos, duets, trios, and choruses have all been arranged for, we are told, in such a way, as to preclude the possibility of a break-down.

The Dutch authorities seem to consider the war so far settled that a battalion of infantry has been ordered home from Acheen, and the number of the naval squadron is to be reduced.

A correspondent of a Mauritius newspaper records that the rite of "walking on fire" annually performed by the Hindoos of the colony took place in the Rose Hill Hindoo temple on the 2nd ultimo, when about a score of devotees went through the ordeal. The temple at Terre Rouge is a very lucrative one in festive and ceremonial seasons, and it is not surprising to find that its manager has recourse persistently to paying *measures* when his purse is touched by a decree of the Government. The usually quiet village of Rose Hill was transformed, for a day at least, into a large Indian city. Motley crowds of people from distant places thronged the public roads and principal places. New year's day and the following two or three days were real days of enjoyment, when we see people garbed in all the colours of the rainbow, and were it not for the rite aforesaid, Rose Hill would not have attracted so large a number of estate people to the festive scene. However this may be, a more horrid and dismal ceremony I could not imagine. There were those who had besmeared their bodies from head to foot with mud and dirt, a woeful sight really; others there were, undergoing the humiliating devotional rite of drawing a goodly-sized wire on both sides of the loin, till blood freely flowed, in dance and prank about and around the temple in that condition, a scene truly terrifying. Women there were drenched to the skin, having for clothing a loose garment soaken in saffron or turmeric, bedaubed with mud, holding some lilac leaves in hand and equally undergoing a most painful ordeal. Some of the males having a thick wire passed through under the cheek bone athwart the mouth; and others right through the tongue."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*:—In July last a French sailing vessel, the Frigorifique, returned to Rouen from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of fresh meat, preserved in chambers in which the temperature was kept at freezing point by means of an apparatus through which methylated ether flowed. The experiment was so successful that in August last a steamer, the Paraguay, was fitted out at Marseilles for a similar expedition. Instead of methylated ether, however, ammoniac was used, as it was found that by employing this latter the temperature could be lowered to more than 20 deg. below freezing point. On leaving Marseilles the carcasses of twenty sheep and two oxen were placed in the cold chambers of the Paraguay, and sealed with the seal of the consul of the Argentine Republic. Advices recently received from Buenos Ayres state that this meat had arrived in perfectly good condition. Several hundreds of guests had eaten of it at a banquet given in the town; and the opinion had been unanimously expressed that the meat was in every respect as good and palatable as when first killed. Neither the nutritive qualities nor the taste had been in any way affected by its prolonged exposure to cold. Since then the Paraguay has left Buenos Ayres and Montevideo for Havre with a cargo of 10,000 dead sheep, for which it is confidently expected a ready market will be found. On her next voyage the Paraguay is to bring home 10,000 sheep, and it is anticipated that more ships will soon be fitted out for the same trade.

THE ARAB STEEPLE CHASE.

We beg to remind our readers that the first day's racing is on Thursday, and it may be some consolation to those who are "done out" of the comfortable Byculla Club verandah to sit in to know that there is every likelihood of their being rewarded by seeing a good field of good horses meet for the Arab Chase. We hear that the probable starters will be our old friend Pirate, Haphazard, Sportsman, Cherub, Scamp, Regent, and Kitano. The first four named are all well known and clever horses. Kitano *can* jump well when he likes, and Scamp and Regent, though new hands at this kind of work, shape very fairly, and those who take the trouble to go out to the Flats on Thursday afternoon will probably not regret it.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your paper of yesterday's date there appears a letter signed by Mr. D. Graham, commenting on "A pamphlet on the Cotton Adulteration Act." Mr. Graham labours under a mistake in supposing that I had done myself the honour of forwarding the pamphlet to him. Its contents were laid before Government some five months ago, from which time the direction of the Department has been in other hands than mine. Government about that time placed the said communication at the disposal of the Press and public, and *the letter* to which Mr. Graham refers was published in one or both of the Bombay dailies; hence I would have considered it unnecessary to send to that gentleman—after such a lapse of time—a copy of a communication five months old.

Mr. Graham's acknowledgments for the courtesy are therefore due to some one of whose name I, with him, am ignorant.

The fact, as previously stated, of my being no longer at the head of the Department precludes me from noticing some points in Mr. Graham's letter, which under other circumstances I might have considered it advisable to do.—I remain, &c.,

A. THOS. MOORE, Lieut-Col.

Poona, Feb. 8.

TO MUSICAL SPORTSMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if any of your correspondents will tell me where the words of the old Deccan pig-sticking song, commencing,

"The sun was just tinging the Beema's bright tide,"

can be found; also what is the air, whether one peculiar to itself, or an old and well-known one?

There used to be four of these songs—the one I have mentioned, "The Boar," and "Saddle, Spur, and Spear"—and another. Can any one tell me what the fourth was?

Poona, Feb. 10. SPEAR.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As you have been kind enough to favourably notice in your columns the Volunteer movement, would you kindly bring the following to notice:—The Volunteers give up a great deal of their spare time to attend drills and parades and are put to the expense of providing themselves with white uniforms, &c., and instead of offering them encouragement in return, it is rumoured that they are only to be provided with 10 rounds of ammunition for practice in the year! in addition to the 60 rounds used in class-firing, and if they want any more they will have to resort to the bazaar, where the ammunition is sold at such rates as to place it entirely beyond the means of a very great number of men, who are only in receipt of small salaries. When the Volunteers had Snider rifles the ammunition was sold by Government at Rs. 3-2 per 100 rounds, which placed it within the reach of all, but now, with Martini-Henry's, Government sell none, and that obtainable from private sources costs Rs. 13 per 100. The result is that many who practised at the butts assiduously before have now to relinquish the hope of ever being able to compete in firing with each of their comrades who have long purses.

There is also much dissatisfaction at the unfair manner in which the "stripes" have been distributed, great favouritism being shown in every company. Why not have the N. C. Os. elected by vote, or, what is better, have quarterly examinations, those who pass most creditably to get vacancies as they occur. This would at once remove all heart-burnings on the subject.

Feb. 8. A VOLUNTEER.

A valedictory address, and a purse containing about 1,500 rupees, were presented on Saturday last to the most Reverend Dr. Walter Steins, Archbishop of India and Vicar Apostolic of Western Bengal, at the Episcopal Palace, by the Roman Catholics. His Grace thanked the deputation and appreciated highly the delicate and kind manner in which the address and purse were offered. Dr. Steins left for Bombay by the Mail train last evening. He was escorted to the Howrah Railway Station by a large number of the clergy and laity subject to both the jurisdictions.

Sentence of death.—Two lads were put on their trial at the North Arcot Sessions recently for having murdered one Murri, a boy of seven years. It appeared clear from the evidence that the unfortunate boy was decoyed into a cumboo field, and when there cruelly murdered by the prisoners for the sake of the ornaments; one of the accused held the boy by the legs and the other twisted his neck and strangled him, after which they took of the jewels and [illegible] a cloth tigat down his throat. Some of the jewels were sold by the prisoners for sums far below their value. Before the committing Magistrate, the prisoners made a full confession of their guilt, describing in detail the manner in which they hadcommitted the crime; at the Sessions Court, however, they pleaded not guilty, but made no defence. The Court from the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced them to death, which sentence the High Court have now confirmed.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, Jan. 26.

On the 23rd ult. an English school was opened in the State of Radhunpur with much ceremony by H. H. the Nawab, who had borne all the expense of the erection of the building and the necessary appliances for the scholars. Attached to this building is a vernacular school and library, which, together with the English school, form a very attractive block of buildings. As the project for the erection of this school was devised during the Nawab's stay at Bombay, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit, the school has been named the "Prince of Wales' English School."

Early on the morning of the 23rd ult., the children attending the old vernacular school marched in procession to the new school, which had been gaily decorated, as were also the approaches to it. Mr. Jevutcham Sulwach, Deputy Educational Inspector, Pahlunpur, received them there, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the adjoining English school, to take part in the opening ceremony there. H. H. the Nawab was present with many of the officials of the State, and there was also a large gathering of civil and military officers. On the school being declared to be open, Mr. Jevutcham Sulwach in a short speech expressed the pleasure and satisfaction that was felt in Radhunpur at the establishment of an English school and the gratitude felt towards H. H. the Nawab for his gift of the building. H. H. the Nawab made an appropriate reply, acknowledging the need of such an institution for the due prosperity of the State, and the obligation all princes were under to provide for and encourage the education of their subjects. A few remarks were made by several of the officers present to the same effect, and *pan sopari* and attar being distributed, the gathering dispersed.

BOMBAY.

The Bazaar at the Town Hall To-day.—The Bazaar will be opened by H. E. the Governor at half-past four o'clock to-day in the Town Hall.

Programme of music to be played to-day by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the John Connon School Bazaar in the Town Hall:—

Quick March	Glasgow	
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Waltz	Silver Streams	Coote.
Selection	Barbe Bleue	Offenbach.
Polka Mazurka	Star Ball	Faust.
Selection	Scotch Airs	
Quadrille	Christy's	
Galop	Weber Stock and Stein	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Italian Mail steamer Australia left Aden for Bombay on Saturday evening, the 9th instant.

An Address.—On the occasion of Mr. C. Beard, Superintendent of the Stores Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, leaving by yesterday's Mail steamer for England, the employés in that Department presented him with an address full of kindly feeling towards him.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C. S., M. A., barrister-at-law, the son of the Railway Magistrate, Dr. Fraser, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Nagpore, Central Provinces.

Illegal possession of property.—A Portuguese, named Joseph Payne, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having in his possession a quantity of sugar belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily as to how he became possessed of the same.

Criminal breach of trust.—A Parsee cook was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of property belonging to Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Putloo, consisting of embroidered cloth, caps, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 315. They were entrusted to the prisoner on the 23rd July 1877 by plaintiff's mother for the purpose of selling the same, whereas the prisoner absconded with the articles, and appropriated the sale of the said goods to his own use. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Fatal assault.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Kanbahadi Sitabhoi. It appears that on Saturday night last deceased had an altercation with one Rahmoo, a buggy driver, on which occasion Rahmoo assaulted the deceased, knocked him down, and also inflicted two or three kicks on his stomach which rendered him insensible. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and expired on Sunday last. Dr. Knapp deposed that the whole of the small intestines were much or less congested, and that the cause of death was peritonitis. He was, however, doubtful whether the rupture of the intestines was caused by violence. The inquest stands adjourned to the 14th instant.

We notice in General Orders that Government have been pleased to grant to the widow of Lieutenant George Judd a pension of Rs. 30 per month. How Government expect the widow of an officer to maintain herself and her large family on such a pittance we are at a loss to understand. Formerly widows of gentlemen who held local commissions were placed on the same footing as regards pension with widows of officers who held *packa* commissions, but it now seems they can only draw pensions according to the departmental rank of their husbands. The late Lieutenant Judd was employed in the Ordnance Department, and his departmental rank was that of an Assistant Commissary, his widow therefore has been granted a pension of only 30 Rs. Considering the long and faithful services of her husband, and the large family he has left behind, we think Government might re-consider their decision and award Mrs. Judd a pension enough to maintain herself as the widow of an officer who held Her Majesty's commission. The late Lieutenant Judd was well known in Sind. He was a native of Middlesex, and came out to India on the 17th October 1844 in Her Majesty's Regiment of Artillery; by steadiness and good conduct he attained the rank of a warrant officer in 1858. He served with the Bombay Ordnance Department throughout the Central India Campaign, and was present at the capture of Chandaree, the battles of the Betwa, Koonch, and Calpee, also at the capture of Ghanee, and at the battle and capture of Gwalior, for which he received a medal and clasp. He was for many years in charge of the Arsenal at Kurrachee, and the zeal and ability he displayed in the discharge of his duties received the recorded approbation of every officer who has been in command of the Sind division of the army, while they stood in respect and esteem of all the "heads" of all the departments with whom he had been associated. He was removed to Aden in 1873, and then subsequently to Neemuch where he fell a victim to cholera.—*Beacon.*

The traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 2nd February 1878 was 85,995 maunds and in money Rs. 10,141. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1877 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 2nd Feb. 1878.	Week ending 3rd Feb. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,15,154	Mds 97,387	Mds 17,767	...
Amount	Rs. 1,45,723	Rs. 1,03,552	Rs. 43,171	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,96,570	Mds 1,13,508	...	Mds 54,887
Amount	Rs. 1,62,520	Rs. 2,93,338	...	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 62,051	...	...	...
Amount	Rs. 35,132	...	...	Rs. 95,686
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 49,715	Mds 40,812	Mds 8,903	...
Amount	Rs. 27,239	Rs. 21,845	Rs. 5,394	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 2,697	Mds 3,783	...	Mds 1,086
Amount	Rs 9,073	Rs. 11,898	...	Rs. 2,825
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 14,156	Mds. 17,738	...	Mds 3,582
Amount	Rs. 21,657	Rs. 15,088	Rs. 6,569	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,93,487	Mds 1,74,607	Mds 1,18,880	...
Amount	Rs. 1,52,391	Rs. 98,843	Rs. 53,548	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 8,33,830	Mds 7,47,835	Mds 85,995	...
Amount	Rs. 5,54,705	Rs. 5,44,561	Rs. 10,141	...

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

The traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd February 1878 was 130,111 maunds and in money Rs. 53,271. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 2nd Feb. 1878.	Week ending 3rd Feb. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 30,436	Mds 21,740	Mds 8,696	...
Amount	Rs. 21,103	Rs. 15,192	Rs. 5,911	...
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,47,872	Mds 44,617	Mds 103,255	...
Amount	Rs. 51,710	Rs. 11,262	Rs. 40,453	...
JAGGERY—				
Weight	Mds 14,344	Mds 16,050	...	Mds. 1,706
Amount	Rs. 6,224	Rs. 8,578	...	Rs. 2,354
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,917	Mds 815	Mds 1,102	...
Amount	Rs. 4,828	Rs. 2,062	Rs. 2,766	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 4,104	Mds 4,403	...	Mds 299
Amount	Rs. 4,180	Rs. 4,373	...	Rs. 193
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 30,275	Mds 14,488	Mds 15,787	...
Amount	Rs. 8,448	Rs. 2,686	Rs. 5,762	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 4,091	Mds 14,034	...	Mds 9,943
Amount	Rs. 1,202	Rs. 3,750	...	Rs. 2,548
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 7,097	Mds 5,599	Mds 1,498	...
Amount	Rs. 4,042	Rs. 3,967	Rs. 975	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 1,16,276	Mds 1,04,485	Mds 11,761	...
Amount	Rs. 34,620	Rs. ...	32,111	Rs. 2,509	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,56,342	Mds 2,26,231	Mds 1,0,111	...
Amount	Rs. 1,36,362	Rs. ...	83,091	Rs. 53,271	...

DIVINE SERVICES.

At the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanes to-day at 6 p. m. there will be solemn Office for the repose of the soul of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. To-morrow, Wednesday, there will be solemn Requiem Mass at 6½.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Captain J. D. Gaby, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Lieut Col J B Saunders, Mr W. Logan, Mr Brittain, junr, Mr R H Adams, Mrs Greenalsh.
For Aden—Major Sanders, three Arab Chiefs and party.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

There was again a crowded audience last night at the Circus, attracted, no doubt, by the announcement of a most attractive programme. The highly trained Arabian horse, President, as usual drew forth loud plaudits, as did also the two-year old colt, Abdullah, which together with the pony, Whoa January, provoked much mirth from the audience, the native children evidently enjoying the antics of the pony hugely. The performance of the Arabian troupe was extremely clever and at times amusing, especially in the last part, when they all twirled and rolled about with great velocity like eels. The audience greatly appreciated the several feats of the Japanese, and indeed those of all the performers, for the applause was always long and loud at the end of each exhibition of horsemanship, athletics, or juggiery. The new programme is most successful, and the several items are each and every one well worthy of going to see. We fancy, however, that some disappointment was felt at the non-appearance of "Barney," who has established a great reputation among the natives, for we over-heard numerous enquiries among themselves as to when "Barney" would appear, and those who had seen him, dilated considerably on his attainments.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

(Before Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE CHARGE AGAINST A RELATIVE OF THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

Mahadewsing Jhasabhai, a distant connection of the Thakore of Palitana, was charged under several counts with having caused grievous bodily hurt to, with having caused hurt to, and with having assaulted Gugjeebhoy Coontabhoy and Chotalal Doongerlal.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Pinhey appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity for the defence.

A jury was empanelled to try the question of the capability of the prisoner to take his trial,—in fact, of his soundness of mind, which was reserved from Friday last to allow of the prisoner being examined by medical men on behalf of Government.

Mr. Starling said that since he made the application to have this question tried, there had been a medical examination on behalf of Government, and from information which he had received from those who had been watching the prisoner before, they were convinced now that he had been feigning insanity during that time. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Starling) did not feel justified, as a member of the bar, in putting forward evidence which he knew would be contradicted, and which would show that the prisoner had been feigning insanity; and those who had instructed him also did not feel satisfied in offering evidence in the matter. His Lordship would, of course, take the verdict of the jury, and he would ask that the prisoner should be called upon to plead. This occurrence had placed him [the learned counsel] in an awkward position with regard to the defence of the prisoner on his trial, but he trusted that the Court and the jury would not allow it to prejudice them.

His Lordship said that when the application to have the question of the prisoner's sanity tried was first made, he had a strong suspicion that the man was really shamming, and it was for that reason he adjourned the hearing, in order that the medical officers whom the Crown might employ should have an opportunity of seeing whether he really was incapable of making his defence or whether he was merely shamming. It had turned out now that he was not insane, and that he was shamming, and his Lordship thought that Mr. Starling had exercised a very proper discretion in declining to occupy the time of the Court, and had done what he and all other gentlemen in his position, the learned Judge was sure, would do, and had acted in a very straightforward and honourable way in the matter. Everyone, as the jury were probably aware, was assumed to be sane until the contrary was proved, and when the prisoner at the bar, who was charged with a very serious offence, viz., stabbing by means of an instrument for cutting, the maximum punishment for which is of a very serious character, caused it to be alleged on his behalf that he was insane, his Lordship, as the jurymen were aware, adjourned the hearing in order that justice might not be defeated. It now appeared, after the most searching examination, that the prisoner was more mad than the learned Judge and the jury were, and consequently no evidence was going to be offered on behalf of those who instructed the learned counsel who appeared for the prisoner. The jury had been sworn and affirmed, under section 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to try whether the prisoner was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and inasmuch as no evidence was to be offered on that point, it would be their duty to return a verdict that he was of sound mind and capable of making his defence.

The jury being so directed, returned a verdict accordingly.

Mr. Starling said that he and Mr. Inverarity had been instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, who in turn had been instructed by friends of the accused, not by the accused himself, and after what had occurred since the Court last sat, he did not think they would be justified in considering themselves instructed for the prisoner. If his Lordship thought that they ought to appear on behalf of the prisoner, he and Mr. Inverarity were both willing to do so, but they could not consider themselves instructed by the prisoner.

His Lordship—The question is, do you or do you not appear on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Starling—Certainly, we are not instructed to appear for him.

His Lordship—Then he is practically undefended.

Mr. Starling—Yes, unless your Lordship thinks we really ought, under the circumstances, to see what can be done in the case on his behalf.

His Lordship—He is a foreigner, a native of Palitana, and I think he ought to be represented by counsel. In most murder cases, where the prisoner has not the means of instructing counsel, it has been the practice of the Clerk of the Crown to instruct counsel to appear. I think counsel ought to appear on behalf of the prisoner. He is charged with a very serious offence, and there are peculiarities in the case in considering which the Court will be glad to have the assistance of counsel.

Mr. Starling—My learned friend and myself will be glad to appear for the prisoner, if instructed by the Court.

His Lordship—The Clerk of the Crown will instruct Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity to appear on behalf of the prisoner.

The trial was then proceeded with.

The prisoner, on being called upon to plead, called out something in a loud voice, which the interpreter translated to be a assertion that he possessed a fine horse and was in the habit of riding upon his horse.

His Lordship—I suppose that means a claim to be tried, Mr. Starling. [Laughter.]

The prisoner stood in the dock between two sepoys, playing with his fingers and making efforts to appear as demented as possible, by tossing his head about, rolling his eyes, and pulling at his board.

The circumstances of the case have already been fully published. The prisoner was staying in Bombay with the Thakore of Palitana and his family in a house at Mahaluxmee, and during the night of the 24th December, he seems to have run a muck, having got up in the night and wounded his tutor, Gugjeebhoy Coontabhoy [who was sleeping in the same room], and also his uncle Chotalal Doongerlal, by striking them with a sword. Having committed this mischief, he escaped from the house, and swam off, it being then high tide, to the Mussulman's shrine at Mahalaxmee, and at high-water, opposite the Vellard. The particulars of the affair came to the knowledge of the Police, and he was apprehended and taken into custody. One of the wounded men, who was cut on the leg, was under medical treatment for several days; while the other was only wounded slightly on the breast.

On the medical evidence it appeared the case was one of simple hurt, and that the graver charge could not be sustained.

Mr. Starling submitted that the charge now being reduced to hurt and assault, and the prosecutors being unwilling to proceed, the case should be allowed to be withdrawn.

The prosecutors were recalled and stated they did not wish to proceed against the prisoner. The Judge was of opinion that the case, such as it was, should go to the jury.

Mr. Starling addressed the jury on the charge of hurt, submitting that prisoner had no intention whatever to cause hurt, and that the slight injury caused by him was the result of an accident in the disordered state of brain in which he was that day.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Sessions were then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day (Tuesday) for the trial of the only remaining case—the opium smuggling case—in which two witnesses for the defence are expected to come down from Indore by the mail train.

SEPARATION OF SIND FROM THE DIOCESE OF BOMBAY.

The Acting Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay has issued the following letter:—

From the Acting Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay, to the Rev. the Clergy in Sind.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have to-day received information from the Lord Bishop of Lahore that, according to the new arrangements of the Indian Dioceses, Sind now forms part of the Diocese of Lahore. This is the first notification from authority of the new arrangements which I have received. His Lordship wishes me to mention to you in writing that it is his wish and purpose on his arrival in India, which may be soon expected, to go up the Indus and to visit the civil and military stations as well as mission stations on the route or lying off it, if possible; and to hold confirmations if such seem desirable or needful after the Bishop of Bombay's late visitation. As a former Chaplain in Sind, I may be pardoned the expression of regret that the province of Sind is severed from this diocese and of sincere hope that the severance by which nearer episcopal supervision is secured to the province will be found ultimately to promote the cause of Christ and his Church.—I am, &c.,

S. STEAD,
Acting Archdeacon and Commissary.

Poona, Jan. 31.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

Market rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on February 6, at lbs. per Rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. lb.	Bajri. lb.	Juwar. lb.	Rice. lb.	Ghi. lb.	Gram. lb.	Grass lb.
Rajkot	14½	20	25	8	2	0	...
Nawanagar	16	16	17	11	2	0	...
Jorya	16	16	18	10	3	0	...
Mor	15	16	16	10	6	16	80
Wadhwan	15½	16	16	10	2	0	16 *
Dhrangadra	16	20	20	10	2	20	80
Limri	15	15	17	15	2	15	18 †100
Bhaunagar	14½	14½	18	12	2	5	20 80
Mahuwa	22	17	22	15	2	10	22 80
Veraval	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
Porbandar	20	17½	21	13	1	32½	21 †38
Junagarh	15	20	17	10	1	35	... 25
Jetpur	13½	14	15	9½	2	10	13 ...
Gondal	15½	15	16½	10	3	0	15 40
Dhoraji	15	14	16	8	2	0	15 40
	15	15	15	10½	2	0	15 40

* Not furnished. † Pulse.

The rector of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch has been charged at the Merionethshire Quarter Sessions by the Dolgelly Local board with obstructing the highway near that town. The local newspaper in which the report appears states that Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch is not the full length of the name of the place in question, but an abbreviation used by the townspeople as a matter of convenience, and we presume out of deference to the acknowledged shortness of human life. It was very wrong of the parson to obstruct the highway leading to Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch, but how could he help it? In attempting to pronounce the name he inadvertently swallowed the consonants whole, and they swelled him out so that he got jammed in between the sides of the road, and there he would have remained to this day had not an old Welsh woman on her way to chapel come along the road, and getting excited to anger by the obstruction—the Welsh are a proverbially choleric people—commenced swearing at him in choice of Cymric. The sound of this was so awful that the rector of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch one supreme effort, tore himself away, and so escaped for the moment, but only to be subsequently summoned by the Dolgelly Local Board, and punished by hearing the dreadful word pronounced correctly in the most elegantly spluttering Welsh at the command of the court officials.

HIGH COURT.—11TH FEBRUARY.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent.)

THE DOCTRINES OF THE MAHARAJAS.

SHAMAVAHOO *vs.* DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the defendant, applied to have a day f

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

BATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£110,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY,	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	BOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTERESTS.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500000.

RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1876.

CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.

WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable half-yearly on 31st October and 30th April, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.

As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 " " " Allotment
and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at Rs. 9d per Rupee.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and otherwise in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.

Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.

The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

Issue of the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000 Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by Bankers.)

TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank the sum of Rupees , being £10 per cent on an application for Debenture Bonds of £50 each, bearing interest at £8 per centum per annum, I request you to allot me that amount and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you may allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the day and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned.

Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No— RECEIPT.

(To be retained by the applicant.) 1878.

Received of the sum of Rupee, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.

Rs. —

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY ND T OWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls	7 8	8 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

WACHTER & CEL,
EPERNAY.

February 1877.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Rs.	Qts. A.	2 doz. Pints. Per Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Rs.	Qts. A.	2 doz. Pints. Per Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

BAUVIN & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.
21	4	* ONE STAR,	22 0
26	8	** TWO STARS	28 0
29	8	*** THREE STARS	31 0

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, Cumballa Hill.

FOR THE RACES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. | POONA, 1, East Street.

CHRONOGRAPHS in Morocco cases, at	Rs. 45 each.
CHRONOGRAPHS, small size, very neat and handy for the waistcoat pocket, with case	Rs. 75 each.
CHRONOGRAPHS, large size, with dotting Pen, in Morocco case, with two bottles of Ink	Rs. 150
SILVER STOP WATCHES, in crystal case	Rs. 60
SILVER INDEPENDENT SECONDS LEVER WATCHES, in crystal-hunting, or semi-hunting case, from	Rs. 130 to 160
GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER CHRONOGRAPHS, of the finest quality, and with all the latest improvements	Rs. 600
THE SAME WATCH in Silver case	Rs. 300
THE SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASS, as supplied to the German and French Armies from	Rs. 55 to 80
Ditto. of Aluminium, from	Rs. 110 to 150

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, EYE-GLASSES, &c.,
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.
Rich Satins in new Colours.
Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all thenew Colours.
Moss Silk.
Damasee Gauze.
Chinelle Gauze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Rufflings.
New Lace Mittens.

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."

"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.

"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

December, 12th 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches, Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,

ENGINEERS,

WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.,

AGENTS FOR

LAMONT'S PATENT BOTTLE

FOR AËRATED WATERS,

WITH SELF-ACTING STOPPERS OF GLASS, VULCANITE OR EBONITE, &c.,

40s. Per Gross, delivered F.O.B., London,

NO ROYALTY TO PAY.

MACHINES FOR FILLING, WITH SYRUP PUMP ATTACHED.

£16. 15s. CASH.

Agent—Mr. HENRY ROGERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS, COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power. size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23¾ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As extra.
" " with Rollers. 10 "

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of PILLS & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S,

PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. *by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.*

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ Important Caution—Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

For Bombay Presidency	D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay.	
Bengal "	R. Scott, Thompson & Co.,	Calcutta.
" "	Stanistreet & Co.	"
" "	Bathgate & Co.	"
" "	J. Corfield & Co.	"
Ceylon "	J. Maitland & Co.	Colombo.
Madras "	Barrie & Co.	Madras.
Rangoon "	E. Gribon & Co.	Lahore.
Singapore	A. S. Watson & Co.	Hongkong.
Hong Kong		
Manilla		
Shanghai		
Pei-in		
Yokohama		
Nagasaki	Watson, Cleave & Co.	Shanghai.
Hiogo		
and small Ports of China		

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE can only be procured through the above appointed Agents, who will supply on liberal terms.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Constituents and the Public in general that SEVERAL BATCHES of SUPERIOR HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES are in his stables FOR SALE, among which are some Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and pairs of Carriage Horses.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazar.

COTTON PRESSES, ENGINE & BOILERS TO BE SOLD OR LEASED.

OFFERS TO PURCHASE this Company's COTTON PRESSES, ENGINE and BOILERS, or to LEASE the PRESSES, will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on SATURDAY, the 16th current.

By order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The New Colaba Company, Limited, Bruce Lane, 5th February 1878.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 15 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses at from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Trebie Waterproof and F. 3 Quality;
PERCUSSION CAPS,
HEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH & FELT GUN WADDING
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading uns,
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
And every description of Sporting Ammun tion.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on he shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*"—*Medica Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two invigorates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies FAILED."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,475,85
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000,0 0
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to Insurers.

For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay 16th August 1875.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favorable terms current in Bombay and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managrs.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	4,371,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £3,402,050.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
" 1863	£300,000
" 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office, on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowments for Children on favourable terms.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,103,803.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, January 1878.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Esplanade Hotel.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

REVENUE.—The Revenue from Premiums and Interest—rapidly increasing—exceeds Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

FUNDS.—The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. (These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published at the end of each financial year.)

RATES.—The rates of Premium have been recently revised. Forms of application, and all information on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—MESSRS. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION